

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 182

18 September 1984

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JCP PROPOSES MEETING WITH USSR PRESIDENT AT TALKS

OW180533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0527 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- The Japan Communist Party has proposed that a meeting between JCP chief Kenji Miyamoto and Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko be held in October or November in Moscow, a party spokesman said Tuesday. The JCP made the proposal during a four-day meeting between Communist Party officials of the two countries, ended Monday in Tokyo, Mitsuhiro Kaneko, JCP secretary general, said.

The Soviet side promised to report the Japanese proposal to the party leadership in Moscow Kaneko told a press conference. The Tokyo meeting was the third round talks to prepare for the summit meeting, previously proposed for Chernenko and Miyamoto to discuss nuclear disarmament and other problems.

It has been reported the two parties differed widely on the cause and factors behind the armament race between the United States and the Soviet Union. In the latest meeting, Kaneko said, both sides agreed to leave aside the point of disagreement as it is and refer the matter to the top-level discussion.

If the Moscow meeting is materialized, it will be the first between top Communist Party leaders of the two countries in five years since 1979, when Miyamoto visited Moscow and met the late President Leonid Brezhnev.

Anatoliy G. Yegorov, a party Central Committee member, led the Soviet delegation to the Tokyo preparatory meeting.

LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC GROUP TO VISIT USSR FOR TALKS

OW171037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- A four-member Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) delegation will leave for Moscow Thursday to try to push through a bilateral fishery cooperation agreement, party sources said Monday. Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura is currently in Moscow to discuss the pact with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev.

Noboru Minowa, LDP Lower House member, will lead the LDP group, which includes two Lower House members; Tomoyoshi Kamenaga and Toshiyuki Inamura. Yoshiko Otaka, Upper House member, is the fourth LDP representative.

Negotiations for a new fishery pact were suspended August 31 after an 11-day session. The bilateral agreement governs the promotion of fishery cooperation conservation and fishery resources utilization outside the 200-mile economic zone of the two nations. However, conditions for Japanese offshore salmon catches have delayed conclusion of the pact. The LDP delegation will attempt to help conclude a new agreement at an early time.

FISHING BOAT SEIZED BY SOVIET PATROL BOAT

OW171337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Sapporo, Japan, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A Soviet patrol boat has seized a 19-ton Japanese fishing boat carrying eight crewmen as it was operating off the coast of the Soviet-held island of Kunashiri, Maritime Safety officials reported today.

The Soviet boat stopped the No 11 Yoshiei Maru, a gill netter, searched and towed it toward Kunashiri island, located northeast of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, on Saturday, according to a report received today from a fellow Japanese vessel in the region, they said.

This brought the total number of Japanese fishing vessels seized this year by Soviet authorities in the region to six with 48 fishermen aboard. Of them, 15 Japanese fishermen are still in Soviet custody, the officials said.

#### COMMISSION SUGGESTS DISPATCH OF FORCES ABROAD

OW171231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- A high-powered Japan-U.S. advisory committee called Monday for Japan's preparedness to join multilateral peacekeeping operations abroad, including the dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The Japan-U.S. Advisory Commission also said in its report to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan that Japan should concentrate its defense efforts to achieve "performance capabilities" while avoiding "'sterile debate" over defense spending. The dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Forces, if implemented, represents a departure from Tokyo's passive role to avoid involvement in foreign military conflict and to limit its role to sending non-military equipment and other materials.

"Consistent with its active support for the United Nations," the commission report argued, "Japan should be prepared to participate in multilateral peacekeeping operations through logistical support as well as the dispatch of non-uniformed and, possibly, uniformed personnel." "As the Soviet Union has built up its military forces," the Japan-United States Advisory Commission said in its report to Nakasone and Reagan, "The security interests of Japan and the United States have assumed even closer identity."

Former External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and Hewlett-Packard Chairman David Packard, the co-chairmen of the commission, personally handed the report, "Challenges and Opportunities in Japan-United States Relations," to the government leaders.

While hailing successive prime minister's determination to implement Japan's defense plans, the report stressed: "The justification for Japanese defense efforts should be founded on the need to attain performance capabilities and overcome defense gaps. Sterile debate over defense spending per se should be avoided," asserted the commission in reference to marathon arguments over a one-percent of gross national product-ceiling.

The commission was born out of talks in Washington in January, 1983 between Nakasone and Reagan and its five meetings culminated in the report that also touched on trade, science and technology and communication. The commission pointed to "a significant strategy gap" between the two allies, with Japan stressing "nonmilitary aspects of strategy" and the U.S. placing "greater emphasis on military aspects. Apart from the need to defend its own territory, Japan needs military forces to protect itself from potential blackmail and to keep intact its maneuverability," the commission report argued. "Japan currently cannot provide these forces except at very high cost and at levels of military preparedness politically unacceptable to the Japanese people and Japan's neighbors." "But burdened as they (the Americans) are with global defense responsibilities, they expect Japan to do more of its own volition to defend itself," the report said, adding Washington and Tokyo nevertheless have the identical purpose of "war avoidance."

As Ushiba, Packard and 12 other prominent Japanese and American commission members see it, the different macroeconomic policy mixes in Japan and the United States are a major cause of the growth of the imbalance between the two countries.



"The growing trade imbalance is regarded by Americans as the most serious cause of friction between our two countries," the report noted, while calling on the United States to reduce interest rates to produce a more favorable exchange rate. To contain the growth of the trade imbalance, the blue-ribbon commission recommended: "It is necessary to address the closely related exchange-rate issue, increase market access in Japan, and improve awareness in the U.S. private sector of the potential for export development in the Japanese market."

The commission's interim report last October, focusing on the need to redress the yen-dollar misalignment, prompted the Japanese to open up their financial and capital markets following President Reagan's November visit.

Ushiba, a former ambassador to Washington, explained that the commission report contained a large number of "American complaints" in view of an approaching presidential election and avoided serious arguments over "individual problems" such as unitary taxes and auto export restraint. The report said the commission views the further opening of the Japanese market "a high priority for the Government of Japan. The primary reason for Japan to improve market access is the same as that for any other country," the report pointed out, "It is in its own national economic interest to do so. Open markets spur competition, increase consumer choices, improve economic efficiency, and help to hold down inflation." One way to expand market access to the Japanese market, the commission argued, is to make the office of trademark ombudsman (OTO) "an action-oriented agency" to dismantle trade barriers and deal more effectively with complaints. "Japan should consider giving this office a strong positive mandate to initiate market-opening measures," the report stressed.

As for agricultural trade between the two leading economic powers, the commission recommended that agriculture trade issues be settled "through compromise, not according to rigid formulas." The commission also recommended the creation of a binational committee of private-sector experts to make recommendations for further liberalization of the Japanese market in the agricultural sector. "The reason for the difficult nature of the agricultural disputes," the commission report admitted, "is that they have symbolic importance in both countries that goes far beyond the actual value of the trade involved."

On the subject of science and technology, the commission report noted with satisfaction that "the overall relationship is in excellent qualitative balance" although the balance in monetary value of technology trade is still heavily in favor of the United States. The report called for further energy cooperation between Japan and the United States such as the one in coal utilization technology which it predicted "will not only help sustain long-term Japanese demand, but if applied to developing countries can result in economies of scale to the benefit of all concerned."

#### Defense Chief on Proposal

OW180435 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Defense Agency head Yuko Kurihara Tuesday rejected a proposal to send Japanese troops abroad as part of multilateral peacekeeping operations. Kurihara told newsmen there would be no major change in Japan's defense policy.

A high-powered Japan-U.S. advisory commission proposed on Monday "Japan should be prepared to participate in multilateral peacekeeping operations through logistical support as well as the dispatch of nonuniformed and possibly, uniformed personnel."

Under the war-renouncing Constitution, Japan takes purely defensive policy and limits its role in nonmilitary aspects concerning foreign armed conflicts.

NAKASONE ADDRESSES NATIONAL LDP SEMINAR 17 SEP

OW171015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., Sept. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday urged the nation to seek a new identity by injecting new vigor into the society. Nakasone, speaking at a meeting of Liberal-Democratic Party grass-root supporters, drew the conclusion of what he called the path for Japan after a sweeping review of his 22 months in office. "We are not trying to turn back the clock," Nakasone said in his plea for building up the Japanese national spirit.

The prime minister, who faces re-election as LDP leader this November, however, did not offer new policy proposals in his key-note address in the annual seminar of grass-root members across the country.

Nakasone devoted most of his 100-minute speech to pet talks, entertaining his audience with anecdotes from his meeting with foreign leaders and his observation of weakling Japanese people. He said he was struck how Japanese children have lost basic livelihood skills, say, in using chopsticks and squeezing a piece of towel. Quoting from Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Nakasone cautioned that the weakening of a country was usually not the result of external aggression but internal disintegration.

Touching on his pet project of administrative reform, Nakasone said Japan now faces the job of paring down on government regulation and intervention. "We are a mature capitalist country," Nakasone said, as he argued how government regulation and control have stifled economic initiative in the private sector. He said reform in cutting down government power is not easy. "There is strong resistance but we must push it through tenaciously," he said.

On education reform, another project Nakasone has been pushing as part of his "overhauling" of the Japanese post-war political and social system, the prime minister called for more efforts to strengthen internationalization of education and the teaching of foreign languages.

Policy disagreement, however, was evident among three key speakers before 1,000 LDP members gathering in this resort town for the annual three-day brainstorming session.

On education, Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP Policy Board, clashed with Nakasone by suggesting that Japan should reintroduce the imperial rescript on education. Issued in the name of Emperor Meiji in 1890, the rescript spelled out the guiding principles of education in Japan and remained effective until 1945. It particularly stressed the importance of loyalty and filial piety. "This must be the starting point for educational reform," Fujio told the meeting in a separate key-note address.

Rokusuke Tanaka, the LDP secretary general who delivered the first address at the meeting, made an attack on Kiichi Miyazawa, a potential contender in the November LDP presidential election, for what he called "illusions" in a recent Miyazawa proposal to double national assets. "The idea is good," Tanaka said. "However, we must face the reality and should not be taken in by illusions." He said it is simply impossible to double national assets, whether in housing or in the number of parks, given the size the country.



Tanaka also crashed head on with Nakasone, challenging the prime minister's policy of stimulating the economy through domestic demand. In a note that could spell repercussions for Japan's trading partners, Tanaka pointed out that Japan has always relied on foreign trade for its prosperity and there is a limit for expanding domestic demand.

#### BUSINESS LEADER SUPPORTS NAKASONE REELECTION

OW171119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Monday hinted that he supports the reelection of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for a second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), and hence, the premiership. "Things are apparently moving toward (reelection of) Nakasone," he told newsmen in referring to the LDP's presidential election in November.

This marked the first time a top business leader has publicly touched on the presidential election. The indirect expression of support for Nakasone by Inayama, virtual doyen of Japan's business community, is viewed as likely to have a subtle impact on the moves of various factions in the governing party as the November election draws near.

Inayama did not explain why he prefers to see Nakasone reelected. But sources close to him said that business leaders generally believe Nakasone's reelection will contribute to political stability, which they value most, since he has done well by and large in both domestic affairs and foreign policy.

#### AGENCY REPORTS EXPORTS, CAPITAL SPENDING UP

OW180139 Tokyo KYODO in English 0132 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Exports and business capital spending are growing strongly but consumer spending, which accounts for more than half of Japan's economic output, has yet to recover, a monthly government economic report showed Tuesday. The Economic Planning Agency report said exports are rising under the lead of shipments to the U.S. in August, exports rose 42.7 percent over a year before, with 36.4 percent of them going to the U.S.

On the investment front, both smaller firms and big businesses are revising upward their capital spending plans, with manufacturing companies in the vanguard, the report said.

Imports showed a 10.3 percent gain in August from the previous month, with manufacture imports scoring a solid increase -- evidence of expanding business capital spending.

But consumer spending remains sluggish, with retail sales estimated to have declined in August after rising mildly in July.



FURTHER REPORTS ON, REACTION TO RED CROSS OFFER

## Talks Begin

SK180808 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross to deliver relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea began at Panmunjom. In the midst of the great interest and attention of the entire nation and the world, the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross Societies to discuss the issue of delivering relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea was held from 1000 [0100 GMT] to 1200 on 18 September in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

In the morning session of the talks, which was congested with domestic and foreign reporters who came to cover the report on the contact between the working-level representatives from both sides and with the related officials of the two Red Cross Societies, Han Ung-sik, head of our side's delegation and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, spoke first.

He said that he was very pleased with the fact that the contact between the working-level representatives of the North and South Red Cross was held in connection with delivery of the relief goods, filled with brotherly love of the people in the northern half of the republic, to flood victims in South Korea. He noted that upon hearing the sad news that a number of compatriots in South Korea who are of the same blood suffered from severe flooding from late August to early September, the people in the northern half of the republic offered them relief goods, filled with warm brotherly love.

He continued: For nearly 40 years, we could neither visit nor communicate with each other although we are the compatriots. We were unable even to exchange relief goods when we suffered unexpected disasters, thus experiencing an unfortunate history. The fact that we are to bring about an excellent exemplary occasion of helping flood victims, who are suffering pain, to receive help, is indeed a remarkable event in view of the nation and of brotherly love.

He pointed out that with successful conclusion of our contact, the relief goods should be delivered to flood victims in South Korea in a short period of time. He stressed that by so doing, the humanitarian step this time will not only give great pleasure to all people of the nation and the people of the world but will also greatly contribute to removing mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and to opening a road for national unity and the peaceful reunification of the nation.

Expressing the hope that with successful progress of this contact in accordance with the expectations of the people at home and abroad, the relief goods, full of our best wishes, will be delivered to flood victims in South Korea at an early date; he put forth the opinions of our side in connection with this.

Expressing the desire to note, prior to making his remarks on the procedure of delivering the relief goods to flood victims in South Korea, the contents of the decision No 32 concerning the offer of relief goods to flood victims in South Korea adopted by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, he pointed out that the relief goods that our side decided to send to flood victims in South Korea, including Seoul, out of brotherly love and from a humanitarian stand, are as follows: 50,000 sacks of rice, 500,000 meters of fabric, 100,000 tons of cement, and medical supplies.

He said that our relief goods are not, of course, sufficient for completely stabilizing the lives of the South Korean flood victims. However, based on the final statistics regarding the number of victims announced by the South Korean authorities, each household, assuming 5 family members, is to receive about 250 kilograms, or 5 bags, of rice, and 17 meters of fabric. The quantity of cement is sufficient for building about 30,000 houses. The medical supplies can be used effectively for preventing and curing various diseases which usually occur in flooded districts.

Saying that he sincerely hopes that these relief goods will be delivered to the flood victims as quickly as possible, and that they will help the flood victims stabilize, if but a little, their life, he put forth our side's opinion regarding the procedure of delivering the relief goods, as follows:

1. Transport of the relief goods:

A. Date for the transport of the relief goods. Our opinion in this regard is that we should start the transport of the relief goods as soon as this contact is concluded and complete the transport within the shortest possible time from the conclusion of this contact.

B. Methods of transport. As we have already announced via broadcast, we intend to transport the relief goods by cargo trucks on land and by ships on maritime routes.

C. Point of delivery for the relief goods. Our opinion regarding the places to transport the relief goods is that is that we should name four places, such as Seoul, Sokcho port, Incheon port, and Pusan port -- places which have been stricken by the rain most severely, and places from which it is convenient to transport the relief goods.

2. Procedures concerning coming and going:

We intend to put forth a separate and detailed proposal regarding personnel of our side to be sent to South Korea for the transport and delivery of the relief goods, the procedure of the vehicles' passage through Panmunjom, and the procedures needed for the ships' entry into and departure from the ports.

3. Methods for delivering the relief goods:

A. Our opinion regarding this is that when the relief goods arrive at the places such as Seoul, Sokcho, Incheon, and Pusan, we should hold on-the-spot formal ceremonies for delivery and acceptance of the relief goods between our functionaries concerned and the South Korean personnel concerned.

B. We might also allow the Red Cross-related functionaries and an adequate number of reporters from both sides to participate in the ceremonies.

C. Our opinion is that the Red Cross-related functionaries of our side, to be sent to South Korea for the delivery of the relief goods, and reporters be allowed to visit the flood-stricken areas concerned and express condolences to the flood victims.

4. Security for the personnel involved and guarantee of safe transport:

In order to guarantee safety for our side's personnel in traveling to South Korean areas and safety for the ships and vehicles participating in transporting the relief goods, we hope that the Red Cross of the South Korean side will have the South Korean authorities involved write memoranda guaranteeing such safety and hand them over to our side.



#### 5. Question of Communications:

We hope that South Korea guarantees telephone and telegraph communications between Pyongyang and our side's Red Cross Society-related functionaries and reporters who will be sent to the South Korean areas for the delivery and transport of the relief goods during their stay in the South Korean areas.

Stressing that our proposals, as mentioned above, are advanced out of compatriotic and humanitarian aspirations intended to lend, if but a little, assistance to the South Korean flood victims to stabilize their life, the head of our side said that if the South Korean side sufficiently understands our sincere stand and approaches the discussion of the agenda items in a sincere manner, the contacts between the working-level representatives of both sides' Red Cross societies will smoothly conclude at an early date in accordance with the expectations of all the people.

At the meeting, the South Korean side stated its opinion. Then both sides discussed the methods of transporting the relief goods and issues concerning the sites. The discussion continues.

#### Enterprises Offer Products

SK171617 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, organs, and workers at every place throughout the country have sent, to the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society, letters or cables containing their heartfelt desire to have their own products added to the relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims. Expressing pleasure with the fact that relief goods containing our compatriotic love can be sent to the South Korean flood victims, they proposed, through their letters or cables, that their own products be added to the relief goods.

As of 17 September, letters or cables have been sent by the Pyongyang general textile plant, the Kaesong textile plant, the (?Kusong) textile plant, the Sunchon cement plant, the 8 February cement plant, the Sunghori cement plant, the Pyongyang pharmaceutical plant, the Nanam pharmaceutical plant, and other plants and enterprises at every place; the Chilli cooperative farm in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province; the Sinam cooperative farm in Yongchon County, North Pyongan Province; the Samjikang cooperative farm in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province; and other cooperative farms.

Plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms far from the capital have made telephone calls. The letters, cables, or telephone calls note that the measure of compatriotic love to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims embodies the warm benevolence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party that always remember the people in the southern half.

The letters, cables, or telephone calls point out that it is, indeed, fortunate that the South Korean side, which has, each time, turned away the proposals of our party and government for sending support materials to the South Korean people, decided to accept our relief goods.

Expressing their pleasure with the fact that the aspirations of plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, which have looked forward to the extension of their compatriotic love to the South Korean flood victims since the moment they heard that the flooding claimed numerous victims in South Korea, came to be realized, they unanimously request, through letters, cables, and telephone calls, that their own products and grain be added to relief goods. The letters, cables, and telephone calls note that the relief goods to be delivered to the South Korean flood victims should be sent at the earliest possible date.



## People Send Messages

SK181011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- The news that relief goods are to be delivered to the South Korean flood-sufferers has evoked widespread repercussions upon the working people across the country. The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society is deluged with letters and messages which vividly show our people's joy at the current measure and warm compatriotic love for the South Korean brothers.

Cho Ki-sok, deputy head of the raw materialshop of the Haeju cement factory, said in his letter:

I could hardly repress my joy upon hearing the news that the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country decided to send cement with other relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers. This is not the feelings of me alone but the unanimous feelings of the workers of our factory who always remember the South Korean people and want to help them stabilize their life. That is why the entire workers of our Haeju cement factory eagerly hope that the 100,000 tons of cement made by them through an increased production drive will be sent to the South Korean flood-sufferers.

Yi Sang-hyon, director of the Pyongyang textile combine, in his letter said all the workers of the combine now earnestly request that the cloth woven by them should be included in the relief materials. He continued:

In 1957 and 1958 when the great leader made public Cabinet decisions to send relief goods to millions of the South Korean jobless people and vagrant orphans and each time he took compatriotic measures in the later period, the workers of our combine were the first to offer the good-quality fabrics produced by them to be included in the relief materials. But, none of our earnest wishes has yet been realised due to the obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Thinking it fortunate that the South Korean Red Cross side accepted the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country this time, we offer as our combine's share of relief goods 200,000 metres of textiles woven with warm compatriotic sentiments for the South Korean brothers cherished in our hearts for decades.

## Decision Welcomed

SK172346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- All papers in Pyongyang including NODONG SINMUN carry these days a reaction of working people of all segments hailing and supporting the decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on sending relief materials including 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 metres of textiles, 100,000 tons of cement and medicines to South Korean flood sufferers as a humanitarian and compatriotic step overflowing with kindred sentiments.

Saying it was happy that the South Korean side accepted the offer of our side, they eagerly hope that the relief materials already prepared will be conveyed to the South Korean victims at an early date.

Pak Ki-tae chairman of the Management Board of the Kwangchon cooperative farm in Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province, said:

Our country which did farming well every year and has a lot of reserve supplies has become able to fill the grain chest to overflowing by producing more rice this year. The members of our cooperative farm are now all out to bring in rich crops without losing even a single grain of rice with an ardent, kindred desire to lessen the sufferings of the flood victims of South Korea.

Hong In-ho, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Economic Guidance Committee, said:

The textile workers in Pyongyang including the workers of the Pyongyang textile combine have produced outside the state's plan in a week or so textiles enough and to spare for the South Korean flood sufferers since the decision of the Red Cross Society was made public. We are ready to send textiles any time.

Merited Doctor Yi Chol-su of the hospital attached to Pyongyang University of Medicine, said that with warm and sincere compatriotic feelings the medical workers of his hospital, together with the pharmaceutical workers, are energetically conducting work to send medicines needed in the medical treatment of diseases which may be caused among the South Korean victims after the flood.

Dr. Kim Yong-hwang of Kim Il-song University said, reflecting an earnest desire of our people to lessen the sufferings of the South Korean victims:

It is a traditional beautiful custom of our people to help neighbours in distress. How happy we would be if our relief goods carrying warm kindred sentiments are delivered to the South Korean flood sufferers to help them protect from cold and hunger even a little!

Our people are eagerly waiting for the shipment of relief goods associated with the noble humanitarian spirit to the South Korean flood sufferers.

VRPR: South Hails Relief

SK180442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- The decision of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send relief goods to the South Korean flood-sufferers has evoked wide-spread repercussions upon the South Korean people, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

A democratic figure Yi In-song said that the North's relief materials are rice, textiles, cement and medicine urgently needed for the flood-sufferers, which have nothing to do with politics but were offered out of compatriotic love and humanitarianism. Noting that "he sincerely hails the kind relief measure taken by the North, he urged the South Korean Red Cross to make them reach the flood-sufferers at the earliest possible date.

Pak Myong-sun, a flood-sufferer, said that "an urgent relief is needed to us flood-victims." He further said:



The Red Cross should work to make it possible to deliver at an early date the relief goods of the North thirstily awaited by us. And the "government" must not meddle in this work. If it obstructs or bars this, it will not be pardoned.

A teacher Kim Kyu-sok, a flood-sufferer, said: The North's relief goods are a manifestation of compatriotic love full of sincerity, as can be seen in the list of articles and quantity. 50,000 sok of rice is enough to feed all the flood-sufferers, adults and children, for three months and a half. The textiles are enough to distribute nearly 2.5 metres to each sufferer and cement is enough to distribute 3 tons to each destroyed house. This is really enormous. If one turns his face away from these relief materials or takes issue with them, it will be an indelible crime against the nation.

#### Chon's Remarks Scored

SK171558 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Feature from "Echo of Public Sentiment" segment: Talk, in dramatic form, between a father and a daughter]

[Text] [Father] Those who do not appreciate sincerity are not qualified to talk about sincerity. They are the villains who are devoted to hypocrisy, pretense, and slandering. Those who do not appreciate compatriot acts are not qualified to be called fellow countrymen. That is what I say.

[Daughter] What are you angry at?

[Father] I have enough reason to be angry. Read this paper. Read the slanderous remarks that the Chon Tu-hwan ring are heaping on the North's offer of relief goods to our flood victims. The ring is uttering dirty, foul-mouthed words that run counter to reason, common sense, and humanitarianism.

[Daughter] You mean that the ring is talking about how coarse the quality of the relief goods offered by the North will be, is that it? We do not stress it. The ring is (?actually running riot) to use the North's humanitarian offer for its political purpose.

[Father] That is exactly the point I am talking about. Those who are returning another's sincerity with evil doings and calling brothers' compatriotic assistance (?anticommunist confrontation) will convince no one, no matter how fervently they may shout about relief goods and rescue.

[Daughter] What do you think caused Chon Tu-hwan to remain silent about the North's offer for a week and then, opening his mouth at 1000 on the morning of 14 September, begin to launch a propaganda slandering the North?

[Father] It is as clear as day. He was afraid of revealing the truth because of public sentiments and he was equally afraid of holding back the truth because public opinion at home and abroad might raise voices of denunciation. Also, Chon Tu-hwan needed U.S. approval. He needed time to fabricate anticommunist propaganda. That is why he kept silent, as if he were a deaf-mute, for a whole week. Furthermore, what he had fabricated during this time turned out to be a scheme of slandering the North, including remarks on the South's superiority over the North and the poor quality of the relief goods offered by the North.



[Daughter] The fact that he is babbling about the superiority of the South Korean economy, which is the result of loans borrowed from foreign countries, subjugation to foreign countries, and trouble-ridden growth, is in itself ridiculous.

[Father] Despite the fact that South Korea is the world's third-largest debtor country with the sum of foreign loans borrowed from foreign countries approaching nearly \$50 billion, and a country that is producing, at U.S. and Japanese plants built on South Korean land, funded by U.S. and Japanese capital and technology, U.S. and Japanese goods carrying South Korean labels, Chon Tu-hwan is prattling about economic superiority and about high quality. He looks like a deranged person talking in his dreams in broad daylight, with his eyes open.

[Daughter] All such babblings contradict the humanitarian Red Cross ideology, do they not?

[Father] You are right. Essentially, the Red Cross is an international organization instituted for the purpose of rendering medical treatment to those who are wounded in war, providing nursing for patients, lending relief goods to refugees, preventing and healing diseases, protecting children, and other peacetime rescue works of broad magnitude. Lending fast relief assistance to those who fall victims to natural calamities is the work that the Red Cross is pursuing. When the scope of calamities is large, it is customary to receive international assistance through world Red Cross organizations. The basic spirit of this kind work is not the distribution of relief goods. What counts in this work is the spirit of lending a helping hand to victims, that is, the spirit of the Red Cross and humanitarian fraternity.

[Daughter] That is right. You know, father, about Florence Nightingale, a woman and a nurse who participated in the Crimean war with a crew of fellow nurses and, as a result of devoted rescue work, saved numerous lives; she was also highly respected subsequently as the lady with the torch by the wounded soldiers. She came to enjoy such high respect from the soldiers not because of the white cap on her head but because of the noble humanitarian consideration with which she treated the wounded soldiers. And the Red Cross movement was launched to inherit her noble humanitarian spirit.

[Father] Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan group is using the North's humanitarian and compatriotic measure to realize its political purpose by babbling about superiority and quality even before the North's relief goods are delivered. How can he be so impudent?

[Daughter] It is like a blind man claiming the luggage on the shoulders of the man who rescued him.

[Father] Thus, when neighbors visit the flood victims and say that they must be happy that the North offered relief goods, the flood victims, even though they were moved by the North's humanitarian considerations, are quoted as saying [words indistinct]. This means that the flood victims do not expect much from the reports that the North has offered relief goods because the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to take credit for the North's relief goods and to use them to realize its political goal. For this reason, the flood victims are expressing their grudges against Chon Tu-hwan.

#### South's Attitude Denounced

SK171413 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Welcoming the decision of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross to send relief goods to flood victims, the masses from all walks of life raised voices of denunciation against the authorities' hinderance maneuvers.

Choe Han-su, a street vendor in the Yongdungpo market, who suffered from the flood disaster, said: Newspapers and the radio loudly reported that relief funds for flood victims amounted to several hundred million won, yet we have received merely a few packages of ramyon and a squat pan. Not only my family but also many other people were sincerely moved by the humanitarian step of the North to send relief goods to flood victims who are suffering various pains.

We are overflowing with expectations and joy for receiving the relief goods, offered with best wishes from the North, in the near future. Our flood victims, who are grateful for the pure humanitarian spirit of the compatriots in the North, are expressing indignation against the government authorities' doubtful attitude.

All flood victims know that the statement to the North announced on 14 September by the president of the Red Cross [as heard] is a product of the cunning tricks of the anticommunist plotters who ignored the ardent expectations of our flood victims. Our flood victims who are anxiously awaiting, with gratitude, the relief goods that the North is going to send, regard the frenzied anticommunist campaigns following the statement to the North by the president of the Red Cross Yu Chang-sun as a treacherous act against our flood victims and the South Korean people.

We, the poor flood victims, know very well that while giving lip-service to accepting relief goods from the North, the authorities are attempting to put a bag of anti-communism in the relief rice, to dye the fabrics made of pure love by the fellow countrymen with dyestuffs of anticommunism, to pur the dirty water of confrontation into cement of the North produced by humanitarianism, and to mix the relief medical supplies, full of the compatriot's love, with the poison of pro-U.S. flunkeyism.

Our flood victims will not tolerate the treacherous act of the reactionary government against the brotherly love. The government should immediately stop slanderous anti-national, anticommunist acts against humanitarianism and open the road for the best wishes of the compatriots in the North to reach us.

Cho Kil-hwan, a doctor belonging to the Pusan Doctors' Society, said: Together with the patients in the hospital, we all await the arrival of the relief goods from the North. A proverb says that we should not spit on a smiling face. Those who are attempting to spit "anticommunism" on the goodwill of the North in sending relief goods to flood victims are presently running amok.

Spokemen of political parties upper-class professors, and government-patronized critics who have no sympathy for the people's difficulties, are fanning the government's anti-communist policy toward exchanges of materials. We are greatly disappointed by this. What is furthermore disgusting is the anti-national attitude of the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC].

We now know clearly where the huge amount of money collected by the president of the KNRC has been spent. The KNRC used the huge amount of funds collected from the people not for helping flood victims or other disaster sufferers, but for playing as a stooge for the U.S. Red Cross. This has been proved by the 14 September statement. As soon as Yu Chang-sun announced the statement to the North, spokesman of the U.S. State Department in Washington issued a statement supporting the simultaneous entry of the North and the South into the United Nations. This is a duet of men's voices showing that the president of the KNRC is fulfilling his mission as a faithful stooge of the U.S. Red Cross, which assumed the permanent division of the Korean peninsula as one of the important tasks.

As a doctor who treasures the life of patients and as one of the compatriots, I sternly denounce the KNRC's improper attitude and await the delivery of the North's relief goods to Pusan through Panmunjom.



SOUTH KOREAN ARMY PRIVATE DEFECTS TO NORTH

SK180442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Another South Korean puppet army man has defected to the northern half of the Republic. After youth Cho Chun-hui, who was a South Korean puppet army man, defected to the North, youth Kim Song-chin, 22, a private and ammunition man of the 1st Platoon, 7th Company, 2d Battalion, 63d Regiment, 21st Division of the South Korean puppet army, has defected to the northern half of the republic. His hometown is Changgun-ri, Sachon-up, Sachon County, South Kyongsang Province. At home, he has a father, mother, and an elder brother.

Born as the son of a poor farmer, he graduated from a high school and suffered all kinds of hardships in life. He was drafted into the puppet army last May, while he was attending the Pusan College of Foreign Studies as a freshman.

Concerning the motivation for his defection, he said: Above all, I could not repress my anger at the U.S. wretches' colonial rule in South Korea, and Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nation-selling acts and reckless war provocation maneuvers. When the North has called for tripartite talks for peaceful reunification, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, running counter to the nation and going hand in hand with the Japanese reactionaries, the blood-sworn enemy of our people, is cooking up schemes of war against the North, while tormenting the men and officers of the South Korean Army.

Under such circumstances, I could not repress my indignation over traitor Chon Tu-hwan's attempts to impose even greater misfortune and agony on my compatriots by becoming the stooge of the Japanese wretches, not to speak of the U.S. wretches. I didn't want to become a victim of the war which they were going to start. I also continued to maintain a boundless longing for the North. While attending college, I already realized that the North, in contrast to the corrupt South Korean society where the poor get poorer and the rich get richer, is a society for the masses where all masses work equally and enjoy equally an affluent livelihood. Moreover, by listening to the radio broadcast from the North while on guard duty on the front, I have come to firmly believe that free education and free medicare are given, and all people enjoy true freedom and happiness in the northern half of the republic under the wise leadership of the great Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear Kim Chong-il. In particular, I could not repress my ardent desire to be embraced in the bosom of the great Marshal Kim Il-song who possesses lofty international prestige and virtue.

Whenever I heard the news that the respected and beloved marshal, while visiting the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, received such high respect and warm welcomes everywhere he went, I deeply felt national self-confidence and pride at having such a great marshal. In addition, upon recently hearing the news of how the great marshal, out of compatriotic love and mindful of the misfortune and agony of the masses in the South who have suffered great flood damage, has given consideration to sending such a tremendous amount of relief goods, I could not repress the impulse to express my heartfelt gratitude to the respected and beloved marshal. As a result, while watching for a chance to defect to the North while on guard duty at the front at around 0500 on 15 September, I killed with bullets and hand grenades those on duty who were hampering my defection to the North, blew up the iron-wire fences, and defected to the northern half of the republic in quest of the benevolent bosom of Marshal Kim Il-song -- the great man of the nation -- and dear Kim Chong-il.

Youth Kim Song-chin is filled with joy at the realization of his desire for defection. He is enjoying his days, while receiving the Pyongyang citizens' warm love and hospitality, overflowing with brotherly affection.



## Earlier Defector Enjoying Life

SK170615 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 0700 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Choe Hyong-ho, our compatriot who is now leading a happy life after defecting to the northern half of the republic, met a reporter on 9 September, national day. Choe Hyong-ho, our compatriot who will soon start his new life at a certain plant, said that everything he has been and felt during the short period since his defection to the northern half of the republic proved his act of defecting to be right hundreds of thousands of times.

He emphatically said: People in the South are longing for the ocean-like bosom of the fatherly leader. Nothing can divert the sentiment of the people in the South directed to the North.

He went on to say: I had continued to survive in that living hell until my forties after starting at hard labor in my teens. This was entirely thanks to my continuous reverence of the northern half of the republic as the beacon of hope. All masses in the South are in a situation similar to mine. As the oppression is intensified, and their livelihood becomes more miserable, the masses' admiration of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song becomes even more intense.

Because oppression is rampant, people, of course, cannot freely express their thinking. However, many people in the South express their longing for the bosom of Marshal Kim Il-song by using argot. I think it was on a summer evening last year. Returning from the day's work, I stopped at a market in Seoul to purchase a bowl of rice. While I was angered at the ever-increasing price of rice, I overheard a conversation between two women. A woman who purchased a small sack of barley said: "When can we be free from worry about rice, like the people in the capital city up there?" Then, the other said: "I long for the government for the people in the villages up there." They were, to all appearances, living in Seoul, the capital city. Then, what did they mean by "the capital city up there" and "the villages up there"? Needless to say, they meant the northern half of the republic where the great marshal is.

He went on to add: Even when I was a seaman in the Sokcho area, I often heard such secret language. It was like an epidemic. As they were seeing off their colleagues leaving port to fish, fishermen normally said: "Stop at the submarine Dragon Palace and return with blessings from there." The submarine Dragon Palace is, of course, the secret word for the northern half of the republic. Everytime I heard such secret words, I was filled with excitement and my mind raced toward the North.

Saying that the people of the South have a very intense longing for the northern half of the republic, compatriot Choe Hyong-ho said that he realized this among his co-workers at the Tongil Steel Company in Seoul. He said: One day immediately before my defection, while I was going to my work place, I ran across a leaflet on the sidewalk. The leaflet, which had an illustration, was about the living conditions of the compatriots of the North. Apparently, the leaflet should have been scattered by some revolutionary. I thought that some other people must have seen it. Upon arrival at my work place, I showed it to some 30 co-workers. They rushed for it one after another and read it again and again. On that day, avoiding the eyes of their supervisor, they talked about the North all day long.

The longing for the northern half of the republic on the part of people in the South, is, according to compatriot Choe Hyong-ho, precisely the desire for reunification, and for the people in the South, the word reunification is synonymous with being embraced in the bosom of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

An old man of my village, he recalled, used to tell me when I was weary from the hardships of labor: Reunification must be achieved at an early date. Only then can workers like you enjoy a happy life.

He said that even through the words of such an ordinary old man, he could deeply realize what reunification really meant.

Mentioning his happiness in the northern half of the republic, he vowed that, in order to share his happiness with his family and friends in the South, he will devote himself to accelerating the cause of the fatherland's reunification, upholding the interest of the fatherly leader Marshal Kim-Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

SOUTH 'REDUCED TO COLONIAL DEPENDENT ECONOMY'

SK171033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Broad public circles of the world points out that the South Korean economy has been reduced to a colonial dependent economy to the bone, a deformed economy operated by foreign monopoly capital, under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the misrule of the puppet clique. TASS reported:

The South Korean dictatorial "regime" is trying to wade through the economic difficulty with bigger dollar and yen loans, offering South Korea to the U.S. and Japanese monopolies. This has resulted in a steady growth of Seoul's foreign debts. Thus the South Korean economy has been plunged into an abyss of prolonged stagnation and bog of bankruptcy.

The Czechoslovak paper PRACE said in an article titled "American-Style Alliance" that the South Korean economy has been reduced to a complete appendage to the U.S. economy and South Korea to a market for the U.S. surplus commodities, a raw material source for the U.S. monopolies and a supplier of cheap labor force.

The Austrian jurists' union for the defence of democracy and human rights in South Korea said in its statement:

South Korea has turned into a U.S. colony completely dependent on it economically under the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy.

In South Korea large tracts of farmland have been requisitioned for military bases of the United States and economy has been destroyed hopelessly. South Korea has turned into a storage of the U.S. war supplies and destruction weapons.

The International Committee of Jurists for Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea in its whitebook No. 2 on the human rights in South Korea said that the South Korean economy is no more than economic appendage to the United States and Japan and to the European Economic Community nations. The South Korean economy which has to process what is brought from foreign countries is closely linked with the repressive nature of the political system.

In his supplementary report to the international conference on the social and economic rights of the South Korean people held in Rome, the U.S. delegate Stanley Folkner said:

South Korea is completely dependent on the United States. The bosses of South Korea are chosen and approved by the United States and the South Korean economy is under the influence of the U.S. multi-national companies and banks.



The "U.S. International Development Agency" and the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee" furnish examples how the United States ignores the South Korean Chajusong (independence) and controls its economy.

Makio Sumiya, president of the Tokyo Women's University, exposing the falsity of the economic "growth" advertised by the South Korean puppets, pointed out that South Korea is saddled with snowballing foreign debts due to the foolish attempt of the puppets to achieve "growth" by unlimited inducement of foreign capital.

Albert Marouani, professor of French Nice University, said that the South Korean economy, depending more heavily on foreign countries, is more seriously affected by the international environment and the worsening crisis of the developed capitalist countries. The South Korean economy, he remarked, is, in fact, an ailing economy totally dependent on the capitalist market, one may say.

#### NODONG SINMUN DECRIES 3-WAY MILITARY 'COLLUSION'

SK171132 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 16 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 17 September commentary: "Dangerous Step for Triangular Military Collusion"]

[Text] Today, the South Korean puppets are perpetrating various deceitful propaganda campaigns in an attempt to link traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, which was made in defiance of strong protest and opposition by the peoples of Korea and Japan and public opinion at home and abroad, with maintenance of peace in Korea and in Asia, and with easing tension.

In a meeting with representatives of the political parties on 14 September at Chongwadae, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that through his recent junket to Japan, he reaffirmed with Japan the necessity of preventing a war on the Korean peninsula.

Preventing a war advocated by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and their stooges is a pretext aimed at concealing the policy of war and aggression against our republic and appeasing public opinion resisting such a policy. The puppet traitor's remark showed once again that his recent junket to Japan was a dangerous junket aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and further increasing the danger of war.

In talks with the Japanese prime minister, and in a joint communique announced after the talks, traitor Chon Tu-hwan reaffirmed the theory of community with common destiny, noting security of South Korea as being directly linked with that of Japan. He decided to expand and strengthen the relations of military collusion with Japan.

In particular, we should direct our attention to the fact that an official military conference between the puppet chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the chairman of the Japanese Joint Staff Council was held during traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket.

This clearly proved that the main purpose of the puppet's visit to Japan was to complete a military cooperation system between South Korea and Japan, the last step of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance pushed ahead by the U.S. imperialists since long ago, by strengthening military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

The system of a tripartite military alliance is a military bloc designed to strengthen the military collusion between Japan and South Korea, making this collusion a fait accompli as a relationship of military alliance, and to form a triangular axis among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, with the United States at the summit, by linking the Japan-South Korea alliance with the U.S.-Japan security treaty and with the U.S.-South Korea mutual defense treaty.

Through Nakasone's visit to South Korea and the United States last year and Reagan's visit to Japan and South Korea, they resolved to cooperate with each other for everlasting security on the Korean peninsula by linking security of the Korean peninsula with that of Japan and the United States respectively. This was an important preliminary move for forming a tripartite military alliance system by extending the military alliance between the United States and Japan and between the United States and South Korea to the relations between South Korea and Japan.

Needless to say, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent junket to Japan was a scheme to strengthen the military collusion between South Korea and Japan, and was a product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy aimed at reinforcing the weak point in the tripartite relations among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The tripartite military alliance will not only pave the way for Japanese Self-Defense Forces to advance to the Korean peninsula and overseas, but also provide a legal condition for the South Korean puppet army to move outward to the Asian and Pacific areas. This is part of the war strategy the U.S. imperialists are pursuing in Asia.

During traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent junket to Japan, a military conference to discuss joint action in an emergency in the maritime traffic routes extending 1,000 miles around Japan, and joint operations for blocking the Korean straits, was held. This was to comply with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive demand and showed that the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance have reached the final stage.

Needless to say, this will be new obstacle to our people's cause of peaceful reunification and a grave threat against peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. At a time when our people and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously desire maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea, the dangerous maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance, running counter to such a desire, are an intolerable challenge.

Today, the South Korean people are sternly opposed to and rejecting the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance, which became more obvious on the occasion of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, and heightening their spirit of struggle to block Japan's reinvasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop reckless anti-national acts to find a way out in a military adventure, while perpetrating nation-selling treachery, depending on the U.S. and Japanese aggressors for its life. It should not run amok.

#### NODONG SINMUM CONDEMNS HAIG'S VIEW OF CHON TRIP

SK151117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Haig, ex-state secretary of the United States, in an interview on September 9, let out a string of rubbish claiming that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip had been very opportune, the "apology" of the Japanese "emperor" should be accepted wholly and now Japan and South Korea opened a new chapter to further strengthen mutual cooperation.



In a signed commentary titled "Trio Leader" NODONG SINMUN today says:

Haig's outburst, to all intents and purposes, fully reflected the view and stand of the present Reagan administration. The uncommon political burlesque of the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who can represent no one and the expression of "regret" by the "emperor," the figurehead of Japan, was staged in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy to complete the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance by deepening the political and military tieup between Japan and South Korea on a new stage and start a "crusade" against our republic. This is why Haig extolled traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip and shouted for joy that the so-called "apology" of the Japanese "emperor" opened "A New chapter" in binding Japan and South Korea together militarily.

It was not accidental that Haig let out this outburst, not being the incumbent state secretary. When traitor Chon Tu-hwan grabbed power at the point of the bayonet, he outdistanced all others in urging U.S. support to him and, when he became the first state secretary of the Reagan government, he promoted the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy with a will, calling for the prolonged presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

There is nothing strange in that he, speaking for the present U.S. Government, joined in the Japan-South Korea duet to be the trio leader. His act proves that the United States is the very one leading the chorus. However loudly the U.S. imperialists may sing a trio with the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets, no one will lend an ear to it.

#### MINJU CHOSON Comment

SK161016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0928 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) — Haig, U.S. ex-secretary of state, contended that "a new chapter" was opened for further strengthening the relations between South Korea and Japan with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip and this was conducive to the stability of Northeast Asia, too. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this vividly revealed the heinous intention of the U.S. imperialists to fish in troubled waters by binding the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets tightly together. The signed commentary further says:

It is an old game of the U.S. imperialists to satisfy their aggressive desire without much difficulty by driving out the troops of their puppets and followers. To argue that the relations between South Korea and Japan have made a new development during the trip means that their tieup became tighter under the baton of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the strengthened military tieup between the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the South Korean puppets through it is a factor of the increased tension in the Korean peninsula and Asia and growing danger of a new war. But Haig claimed that the trip was conducive to the stability of Northeast Asia. What a sarcasm it is! Such act of the U.S. imperialists is an open challenge to the world progressive people who demand the nullification of all the agreements reached in the course of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan trip, denouncing it as a criminal collusion between the aggressor and the traitor in making the Asian situation strained.

KULLOJA REMARKS ON UNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

SK150123 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8 Aug 84 pp 46-51

[Article: "Indestructible Friendship and Unity Among the Socialist Countries Strengthened and Developed Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism"]

[Text] Friendship and unity are the source of the invincible might of socialist forces. Strengthening friendship and unity under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a firm guarantee for consolidating class solidarity among the socialist countries, and for realizing the common cause of socialism and communism. Our party has actively struggled to strengthen and develop friendship and unity with the socialist countries, always treasuring them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China in September 1982, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China in June 1983, and the respected and beloved leader's official good-will visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries in May and June this year became historic occasions enhancing friendship and unity among the fraternal parties and fraternal countries. Through the significant visit, which further strengthened the bonds of great friendship extending from the Orient of Asia to the central part of Europe — the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania — the traditional friendship and unity among the fraternal countries developed into a new, higher stage and the might of socialist forces was powerfully displayed.

The revolutionary cause of communism is victoriously promoted through international solidarity among the fraternal parties and countries. Because of a commonness in their social systems, purposes, and interests, the socialist countries have a relationship of mutual support and cooperation. The more the overall socialist forces are expanded and the more grand the assigned revolutionary tasks are, the further the socialist countries should strengthen their friendly and cooperative relations.

As socialism is expanded worldwide beyond the domains of a country, a need for unity increases further. As revolution and construction are promoted in each country, it is more possible to realize unity and cooperation at a higher level. Today when socialist forces have been strengthened more than ever before, developing the friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity is of great significance in fully displaying the overall socialist forces.

Under the condition of the existence of imperialism, the friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries are strengthened and developed through struggle against international imperialism. The parties and communists of each country are assigned a lofty duty of checking and frustrating the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and of further consolidating and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries in conformity with the demands of a new situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries, which left an immortal footprint in the international political life, opened a new phase in defending world peace and security, and in developing the traditional friendship and international solidarity among the fraternal parties and countries to a higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "The development of the friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries is a solid guarantee for promoting a revolutionary struggle and socialist construction in each country, for strengthening unity among the socialist countries, and for checking and frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, and for defending world peace and security.



The might of socialism lies in unity and cooperation. Only when unity and cooperation among the socialist countries are strengthened can each country smash the imperialists' economic blockade and sabotage maneuvers, successfully build socialism, and match the combined forces of imperialism with the invincible might of the unity and cohesion of all the socialist forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries was a historic event in still further strengthening unity and cohesion among the socialist countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Unity is the most mighty weapon of the working class. Since the first day of its emergence in the arena of history, the working class has always adopted unity as the most precious weapon in the struggle against international capital and has pioneered the road of victory on the basis of the strength of unity. As socialism has attained victories in numerous countries of the world, the unity of the working class has further developed into a relationship of political, ideological, material, and technological support and cooperation among the socialist countries.

The great banner of friendship and unity among the socialist countries is Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Marxism-Leninism, which was created by Marx and Lenin — outstanding leaders of the international working class — has been further developed and enriched along with the advance of the world revolution, helped the working class and the popular working masses enter a new era, in which they struggle for freedom, liberation, socialism, and communism with scientific revolutionary theories, strategies, and tactics.

The class interests of the working class originally assumed the nature of internationalism. The international solidarity of the working class is manifested as proletarian internationalism — mutual support and cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries. Proletarian internationalism is a firm guarantee for firmly defending the revolutions, which won victory from aggression by imperialism, and for powerfully promoting the sacred cause of mankind's liberation.

Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which provided the lofty tradition of the friendship and unity of the working class, are becoming a mighty weapon which should be firmly adhered to in strengthening unity and cooperation among the socialist countries. Friendship and unity among the socialist countries are developed into genuinely comradely and consolidated friendship and unity through a course in which the fraternal parties and countries thoroughly abide by the norm of mutual relations. Only when each socialist country solidly defends the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism and is loyal to proletarian internationalism can the norm of mutual relations among the fraternal parties and countries, whose contents are complete equality and independence, mutual respect, noninterference in international affairs, and comradely cooperation, be abided by thoroughly.

Always on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party has made all efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the fraternal parties and countries and develop the international communist movement.

Our party's positive activities to achieve friendship and unity under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have entered a higher stage with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to foreign countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union marked an epochal occasion in still further strengthening and developing the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship.

In the course of the visit, the firm and unmovable resolve of the two parties, governments, and peoples to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union in all the fields, and to fight forever for the victory of the socialist and communist cause was declared.

Satisfactorily noting that the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations, forged over a long period of history, had developed successfully, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, affirmed: "I stress once again here that, in the future, too, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will make efforts to strengthen our cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Deepening intimacy and comradely friendship among the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries is of epochal significance in enhancing the friendship and unity of the socialist forces. Close comradely trust and revolutionary fidelity among the party and state leaders are based on friendship among the socialist nations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had significant meetings with the highest party and state leaders of socialist countries and held many rounds of talks in the midst of a comradely, sincere, and friendly atmosphere. During the course of these meetings and talks, friendship and intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries further deepened, and the bonds of militant friendship and unity between our people and the peoples of other socialist countries have been further strengthened.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said: "I want to emphasize that the excellent friendly relations forged between Comrade Kim Il-song and me play a very important role in developing overall Romania-Korea relations,"

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stressed that the Korean-Bulgarian relations were "forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and our common aspiration and purpose to energetically work for the sake of the cause of socialism and peace."

At the talks held on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the question of even further expanding and developing relations and other matters of mutual concern were discussed sincerely and an identity of views was achieved. The identity of views achieved in the course of talks was an expression of firm resolve to solve all the questions arising in strengthening internationalistic solidarity among the socialist countries in the spirit of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

The party and government leaders of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries expressed their great satisfaction with the development of relations with our country along the road of advancement and also expressed their conviction that the spirit of agreement reached at the meetings and talks held in a warm and cordial atmosphere, will serve as a driving force in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations among the socialist countries in all domains.

This shows that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to foreign countries became a new landmark in strengthening the traditional friendship and unity among the peoples of the socialist countries, class brothers and revolutionary comrade-in-arms. Herein lies the great significance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's official good-will visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries and another achievement attained by the leader in strengthening and developing the international communist movement.



Also, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to foreign countries marked an important occasion in further enhancing the international solidarity of our revolution.

Our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland constitutes an important part of the joint struggle of the world's revolutionary people advancing toward socialism. Our people are actively contributing to realizing the communist cause worldwide by solidly defending the post of socialism in the Orient; the support of the world's revolutionary people is encouraging our people to accelerate further socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries, who have always taken deep interest in our people's struggle, have expressed their firm solidarity with our revolutionary cause, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's latest visit as momentum.

The fraternal socialist countries sincerely congratulated our party on achieving brilliant victories in socialist construction by putting forth original lines and policies in conformity with the concrete reality of our country. Also, they expressed their firm belief that the grand goals for economic construction put forth by our party will surely be achieved, while rejoicing, as over their own, over our people's achievements.

The international solidarity among the socialist countries will be endlessly consolidated and developed through many-sided cooperation and exchanges. Realizing many-sided cooperation and exchanges is a question that is all the more urgent, as socialist construction is making progress and new vast tasks are being put forth today.

The treaties and agreements that were concluded and matters upon which agreement was reached in the process of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's latest visit to the fraternal socialist countries firmly guaranteed the continued expansion and development of cooperation and exchanges in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- thereby helping to further consolidate the international solidarity, trusting and supporting each other, as well as of vigorously advancing victory of the revolutionary cause in each country.

The party and government leaders and peoples of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and actively supported our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification.

They also expressed their firm support for and consent to the new proposal for holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated again the Soviet people's unchanged firm solidarity with our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Soviet of the GDR, stressed the importance of the question of guaranteeing peace and security in Asia. He said: "We reconfirm that the GDR people will, in the future, too, firmly stand on the side of the Korean people who are struggling to achieve peace, accomplish socialist construction, and achieve the country's reunification without outside interference."

Such voices of international solidarity with our people's revolutionary cause rang out loudly in every country the great leader visited. Numerous newspapers, news agencies, and radios also extended active support and encouragement to our people's struggle, while widely introducing and publicizing this fact.

In this way, international solidarity with socialist construction in our country and the cause of independent and peaceful reunification is being further consolidated. This serves as a great encouragement for our people and an important factor which helps to advance the victory of our revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries, which was made amid the deep interest of the world's revolutionary peoples, has greatly contributed to dealing a severe blow to the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and to vigorously pushing ahead with the anti-imperialist struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Because of the imperialists' adventurous policy of 'strength' and their war schemes, the international situation today is becoming very tense and the danger of a new world war is increasing daily. "Actively struggling to prevent a new world war and defend peace is the most important and urgent question for the peoples of socialist countries and all progressive people in the world."

Intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle is an important demand in thoroughly smashing the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war and achieving the final victory of the socialist and communist cause.

As long as imperialist domination and plunder exist, it is inevitable that the working class and popular masses will wage a revolutionary struggle against them. Today, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to ignite a thermonuclear war and inflict the horrible ravages of war on humankind.

The U.S. imperialists are endlessly committing schemes of aggression and war against our republic, concentrating weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, on a large-scale in South Korea and its vicinity. Because of the U.S. imperialists' schemes of aggression and war, the danger of a new war exists in Asia and Europe today, and a war, whether it breaks out in Asia or in Europe, could be escalated into a global nuclear war.

At the present time, when the arms race and the nuclear war provocation schemes by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are being intensified daily, one cannot, without maintaining a resolute anti-imperialist stand, defend world peace and security, nor can one successfully push ahead with revolution and construction in every country. Peace cannot be achieved easily. Furthermore, it can be achieved and firmly defended only through a resolute anti-imperialist struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's latest visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries served as an important turning point in increasing the might of the international revolutionary force and vigorously staging the struggle against the united force of the imperialists.

The most mighty revolutionary force of our time, in which we confront the imperialists, is socialism. The socialist force is a decisive factor in checking and frustrating the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war, and pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples. When the socialist force firmly maintains an anti-imperialist stand, firmly unites as class comrades-in-arms, and consolidates international solidarity, it can vigorously stage the struggle against world imperialism and firmly defend the peace and security of the world.

Through the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's latest visit, the imperialists' schemes to split and defeat, in succession, the socialist forces were thoroughly smashed; the unanimous revolutionary stand of the fraternal parties and countries to firmly unite as one rank and march forward was manifested, and the concerted might of socialist countries was displayed vigorously.



On this occasion, the great leader fully supported the efforts by the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries to suspend the arms race, establish nuclear-free zones in Europe, and maintain peaceful relations between the member nations of the NATO and Warsaw Pact and supported the countermeasure which they had taken in connection with the U.S. imperialists' deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in West European nations. Also, he expressed firm solidarity with the struggle by the fraternal parties and the fraternal countries' peoples to defend the peace and security of Europe.

Meanwhile, the party and state leaders of socialist countries resolutely denounced the schemes of the U.S. imperialists to aggravate the situation in the Asian Continent and the Pacific region to an extreme degree, and expressed deep concern about the revival of the Japanese militarists' expansionistic and neo-colonialistic ambition.

Another aspect of great significance concerning the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's latest visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries lies in the fact that his visit provided a new milestone in linking the socialist Eastern guardpost with the Western guardpost and more vigorously staging the joint struggle against imperialism.

History abounds with facts which have attracted and stirred up people's attention. Because of such events, the progress of humankind toward the future has been vigorously accelerated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried out his foreign visits and energetic external activities without pause, on a several tens of thousand-li-long journey. His foreign visits and external activities made possible a blooming new era of militant friendship and countries, friendship and unity that were forged in the struggle to realize common goals and ideals, and vigorously displayed the indestructible might of traditional international solidarity among class brothers.

In the course of his visit to the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song won high respect as an excellent leader of our era's revolution and construction among the leaders and peoples of various countries because of his immortal achievements in the Korean revolution and his great contributions to the development of the world revolution.

The leaders of the fraternal parties and countries wholeheartedly hoped the respected and beloved leader would make greater contributions to the development of our era's revolution, highly lauding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding activist of the international communist and labor movements, and a recognized leader of the world revolution of the present era. Everywhere he went, people most warmly welcomed the leader, admiring him ardently and sincerely.

It is the great pride and boundless honor of our party to carry out the revolution, upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song [title as published], who is so highly respected by the party and state leaders and peoples of numerous countries in the world.

The firm revolutionary stand of our party and people is to further develop the militant friendship and unity with socialist countries which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forged through his energetic external activities. Further developing such militant friendship and unity is an important question in consolidating international solidating with our revolution at a new level. A firm guarantee for glorifying the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and achieving the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause lies in firmly securing a chuche-oriented revolutionary force to accelerate socialist construction and advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and consolidating the solidarity with the international revolutionary force, including socialist countries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: "As in the past, in the future, too, our party and people will vigorously struggle to advance the brilliant future of communism, upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea." (From Book entitled "Let Us March Forward, Upholding the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," p 38).

Our party and people have vigorously accelerated our revolution and construction and consolidated solidarity with international revolutionary force, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea, thereby excellently fulfilling their national and international duties. In the future, too, we will advance the victory of the Korean and world revolutions by being faithful to proletarian internationalism, upholding the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea.

Our party and people will make sincere efforts to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, forged in the process of realizing the common cause, in various fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- and will actively struggle to realize broad exchanges and joint work on the basis of the principles of equality and reciprocity.

It is necessary to firmly maintain the revolutionary stand of resolutely struggling against imperialism in order to further consolidate friendship and unity among socialist countries and highly display the might of such friendship and unity.

Our party and people have always struggled resolutely against imperialism, and, in the future, too, will further consolidate the militant friendship and unity among socialist countries in the process of vigorously staging the joint struggle against imperialism. We will firmly defend the socialist Eastern guardpost, directly standing up to the U.S. imperialists. Also, we will fulfill the international duties assigned to us to the end by consolidating solidarity with all peace-loving peoples, including the peoples of socialist countries, who are struggling to realize their aspiration to establish non-nuclear and peace zones, and by actively supporting, both materially and spiritually, the peoples who are struggling to break away from imperialist and colonial domination.

The imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are recklessly committing schemes, straining the situation every day. But they can never block the people's struggle to realize aspirations for peace and socialism.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our party and people that are vigorously marching forward, consolidating the friendship and unity with socialist countries on the basis of the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea and of proletarian internationalism.

#### KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE AT COOPERATIVE FARM

SK150648 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sambong cooperative farm in Pyongwon County on September 14.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and persons concerned.



Going round the fields of the farm visited by rich crops, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself down to details with the farming and gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in steadily increasing agricultural production. He expressed great satisfaction over the unprecedented bumper crops this year brought about by the entire agricultural working people of the farm in hearty response to the party's call for concentrating forces on farming.

President Kim Il-song first went round the paddy fields of the farm. Feasting his eyes on the bumper fields, he said: We have reaped bumper crops without precedent this year, too, because the socialist system of our country is superior and the agricultural policy of our party is correct.

He said seed production should be strengthened and rice be cultivated on a scientific and technological basis as required by the chuche method of farming to further increase the yield of rice. Noting that in order to do rice farming well in the 300,000 hectares of tideland to be reclaimed in the future, it was most important to correctly define the species suited to tideland fields, he advanced concrete tasks for its.

He said now that many high-yielding species of rice had been produced, barley should be cultivated as an after-crop of rice in the areas under favorable weather conditions such as the southern part of the west coast to increase grain production.

After seeing maize produced at the Sambong and other cooperative farms in the province, President Kim Il-song indicated tasks to do maize farming well. Noting that maize farming has been perfectly grasped, he said: If irrigation is done well and fertilizers are applied in large quantities, the maize production can be increased as much as we want.

Now many cooperative farms upped the per hectare yield of maize to 9 and 10 tons or more. This vividly shows what a high level our maize farming has reached. He said many high-yielding species suited to the climate of Korea should be studied to increase maize production.

Going round the bean fields of the farm, President Kim Il-song said beans which are of weighty importance in the dietary life of the Korean people should be cultivated in large quantities and their production be increased.

The entire party members and agricultural working people in Pyongwon County are firmly determined to effect a new upswing in agricultural production and attain ahead of schedule the 15 million ton target of grain by thoroughly implementing the on-the-spot teachings of President Kim Il-song.

#### KCNA NOTES 'REMARKABLE SUCCESSES' IN COMMERCE

SK160149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Remarkable successes have been made in commerce of late in implementing the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for a revolution in services. Entering this year commercial networks and public catering and service facilities have been rapidly increased across the country.

In recent one month, more than 100 direct sales shops have appeared in cities, counties and districts.

By the end of August the number of the household workteams producing daily necessities had nearly [word indistinct] as against last year, taking the country as a whole. Densely distributed all over the country are manufactured goods shops, groceries, general shops, specialized shops, stationary and travelling stalls and public catering and service facilities.

The output of consumer goods showed a growth of 3.7 times in the 1970's and it has been jumping at a higher rate entering the 1980's. This year the retail sales has gone up markedly (over) the same last year period. Prices had been cut systematically under the policy of the DPRK Government which regards the promotion of the welfare of the people as the supreme principle of its activity.

#### SUNGNI WORKS LEADING AUTO PRODUCTION CENTER

SK141108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The Sungni general automobile works located in Tokchon County in the upper reaches of the river Taidong in the northern part of South Pyongan Province is the nation's leading automobile production centre. The works turn out various types of automobiles from 2.5 to 40 ton classes including "Sungni 58," Chaju 82" "Konsol" and "Kumsusan."

In October 1950 when the fatherland liberation war was at its height the great leader President Kim Il-song personally chose the site of the works and has since then given on-the-spot guidance to the works more than 10 times and programmatic teachings on hundreds of occasions.

Under his wise leadership the workers there manufactured the first "Sungni 58" type truck in a matter of 40 days on their own designs and with their own technique in 1958. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il called at the works in September 1964 and opened a new prospect for the development of the automobile industry.

As against 20 years ago, the gross industrial output value of the works has today grown 3.2 times and its automobile production capacity nearly 3 times. Over the past 20 years the workers and technicians of the works have introduced more than 32,000 valuable technical innovation proposals into production.

All the production processes including materials, processing and assembling have been built well and the overall production organisation has turned into a serial specialization system. More than 10 branch factories including the power, rubber and battery branch factories built up by the workers there in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance are playing a big part in the production of automobiles. The works has an industrial college of university level, a college, and a skilled workers training school. The number of technicians and specialists has grown 3.1 times compared with 20 years ago.

#### NAMPO CARGO VESSEL REPAIR BASE COMMISSIONED

SK151545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The "September 10 cargo repair plant" has been built in Nampo, a port city of culture on the west coast of Korea.



The plant has an over hundred metre long repair wharf capable of repairing tens of large cargo vessels a year and a large scale modern dock. It also has modernly-furnished processing, repair and other shops. There has also been built a base capable of producing several hundred tons of paints a year.

While accelerating the construction of the plant, the workers and technicians there have already repaired more than 30 large vessels. The plant will play a big role in consolidating the material foundation of water transport and developing foreign trade and shipping.

A meeting for conveying a message of thanks from the great leader President Kim Il-song to the employees and builders who had successfully completed the construction of the plant and commissioning it was held at the plant on September 10.

#### INCREASED HARVEST EXPECTED IN COOPERATIVE FIELDS

SK141124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- Rich crops hitherto unknown have visited all the cooperative fields of Korea in plain, intermediary and mountainous areas. An increased harvest of 6,000 tons of grain above the peak year is expected in Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province. The per hectare yield of maize is expected to go up more than 1 ton on a half of the cooperative farms in the county.

An increase of more than 1,000 tons in grain yield above the peak year is foreseen on the Namchil cooperative farm in Anju County, South Pyongan Province. The cooperative farms in Anak County, South Hwanghae Province, are expected to reap 1 or 1.4 tons of more rice than in the previous year.

A rich rice crop has visited hundreds of hectares of reclaimed tideland in Unchon County where the first farming was made this year. 5 tons on an average is looked forward to there and more than 7 tons at maximum in no small tracts of fields.

This year's per hectare yield in Kim Chong-suk County, mountainous Yanggang Province, is estimated at 1.2 times on an average and over 1.5 times at maximum as against last year's.

#### Rice Harvesting Begins

SK180354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- Rice harvesting began in the Korean countryside where bumper crops visited this year, too. Rice harvesting started at all once in rural villages on the west and east coasts and it is progressing at great speed.

According to a preliminary estimation, in a great many cooperative farms and counties the per hectare harvest is much higher than the peak year. It is foreseen that the number of the 10,000 ton farms and 100,000 ton counties will largely increase this year.

MASS MOVEMENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION CALLED FOR

SK141145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls for continuously implementing the party's policy of mass movement in a thoroughgoing manner to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the decision of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The editorial says:

In the past period our party put forward the policy of mass movement of various forms such as the three revolution red flag movement and the movement of following the examples of unassuming heroes and carried it to brilliant realization. In this course a great advance has been made in firmly building up the party and revolutionary ranks, revolutionizing and working-classing the party members and working people and accelerating economic construction and technical revolution. The reality proves the inexhaustible vitality of our party's policy of mass movement.

Noting that the important guarantee for developing the work of socialist construction as a whole in depth to a new, higher stage depends on how persistently we carry on the policies put forward by the party including the policy of mass movement.

The editorial goes on: The three revolution red flag movement, the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes and the work for learning from the heroes of films initiated and conducted by our party are a powerful means of accelerating the building of socialism and communism by massive struggle and collective innovation. These movements carry ever greater importance as socialist construction develops in depth.

What is important in consistently implementing the party's policy of mass movement is to have a firm stand and viewpoint of thinking and acting only in accordance with the will of the party whatever complex tasks one may face.

The paper notes that it stands out as an important problem in thoroughly implementing the party's policy of mass movement to actively mobilize the inexhaustible strength of the masses by going among the producers.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION ADVANCES OUTLINES

SK171037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The capital construction is progressing at full steam in Korea. Edifices of eternal value are rising and large-scale reconstruction and expansion. Projects are progressing apace in all parts of the country.

The builders of the Nampo lock gate, damming up 8 kilometers of sea (scores of metres deep) and building up the monumental structures, carried out over 70 percent of the concrete wall tamping of lock No. 1 Locks Nos. 2 and 3 and the dikes of the overflowing dam and subsidiary overflowing dam are changing their appearance with each passing day.



They have completed the laying of foundation stones of the basic dam up to the 4,800 metre line and laid the basic dam above 4,400 metres. The tideland builders in North Pyongan Province are effecting new miracles every day in the first dam project of dike No. 2 of the tideland projects of Taegye Island to obtain 8,800 hectares of tideland. They who made a breakthrough in the reclamation of the tideland by finishing No. 3 dike project carried out at over 70 percent the dike project linking two islands over 1,000 metres apart from each other.

The builders of the Tanchon smelter and the expansion projects of the Musan mine. And the Komdok General Mining Enterprise are of late carrying out the daily plans 1.5-2 times.

Housing construction is also going on briskly. Tens of thousands of modern dwelling houses are under construction along the Puksae, Changgwang (second stage), Chollima (second stage), Podumamu and other streets of Pyongyang. High rising flats for over 1,000 families are being constructed along the Podumamu Street from Pyongyang railway station to the Grand Theatre. The constructors have already finished 98 percent of assembling of the flats and are now hastening the inner project. The builders of the second stage project of the Chollima street between the Tongsong bridge and the Chungsong bridge have also completed the assembling of high-rising flats for over 1,000 families.

Cities and counties of North Hwanghae Province are building more than 10,000 houses. They have already built 1,500 houses. In Hamhung, an industrial city, flats for 10,000 families are under construction. Tall flats for more than 2,600 families have been completed. South Hwanghae Province has recently finished over 1,000 houses with a plan to build over 3,600 houses this year. South Pyongan, North and South Hamgyong and Chagang Provinces are also building a large number of dwelling houses.

#### BRIEFS

GDR PAPER DELEGATION -- Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Dieter Brucknwe, arrived in Pyongyang on September 10 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 11 Sep 84 SK]

DPRK-TOGO TRADE ACCORD -- Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- A trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Togo was concluded in Lome on September 3. The agreement was signed by DPRK Ambassador to Togo Kim Hyang-san and the minister of commerce and transport of Togo. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 10 Sep 84 SK]

HOME-VISITING KOREAN GROUPS -- Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA) -- The home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Won-hwan, the home-visiting group of Choson University students headed by Pak Chu-yong, the home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Song-kun and the 68th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kang pong-ok left Wonsan on September 10 by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 11 Sep 84 SK]

REPORT ON 18 SEP RED CROSS TALKS AT PANMUNJOM

SK180344 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] The working-level contact between the South and North Red Cross Societies to discuss issues such as the procedural matters for receiving the relief goods -- as proposed by the North Korean Red Cross Society -- began at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC] in Panmunjom at 1000 [0100 GMT] today. Reporter Yun Tok-su, who is now at the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] building, has a detailed report:

[Begin recording] Yes. This is Yun Tok-su reporting from the KNRC building. The working-level contact between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies to discuss handing and receiving of materials from the North Korean side in connection with flood damage, began at the conference room of the NNSC at 1000 today. The contact began at 1013 with the participation of representatives from both sides.

At today's working-level contact, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok first spoke at 1027. He said: As we disclosed by our statement, we think it fortunate that the North Korean Red Cross Society has recently taken an interest in the flood disaster affecting our side and also has even proposed offering materials to our flood victims. We hope that all the materials which your side has offered will be delivered to our side this month.

Next, chief delegate Yi Yong-tok said: Because, in principle, your side has proposed giving materials and our side has agreed to receive them, the thing to be done now is to give and receive the materials in the quickest and easiest way.

He said: We hope that both sides will reach complete agreements on the issue of handing over and receiving such materials and the procedural matters today and that both sides will be able to put them into practice beginning tomorrow.

He said: We propose the following 6-point methods to hand over and receive the materials from your side most conveniently and quickly. First, the main bodies for handing over and receiving the materials shall be the Red Cross Societies of South and North Korea.

Second, handing over and receiving the materials shall be completed in the month of September.

Third, transportation of the materials shall be by ship.

Fourth, the place for handing over and receiving the materials shall be Inchon port; this in consideration of the transport distance.

Fifth, the whole quantity of materials shall be handed over and received in one delivery.

And sixth, a direct telephone link between the South and the North shall be opened and operated for liaison related to the handing over and receiving of the materials. This was the gist of the remarks made by chief delegate of our side Yi Yong-tok at 1027 today.

Meanwhile, prior to this, chief delegate of the North Korean side Han Ung-sik made clear the North Korean side's stand concerning (?handing over) after the contact and conclude within the period during which the talks are being held.



Second, the place of handing over the materials shall be Seoul, Sokcho, and Inchon and Pusan ports -- places which have been gravely stricken by the flood -- from which it is convenient to transport the goods.

Third, we shall directly visit the concerned areas and comfort the flood victims.

Fourth, when materials arrive in the four above-mentioned places, the officials concerned of our side and your side shall hold official ceremonies to hand over and receive the materials. At this point, after both sides negotiate, reporters shall be allowed to participate.

Fifth, to guarantee the security of vehicles and trucks carrying materials, the Korean [hanguk] Red Cross Society shall give us memorandums of security from concerned authorities.

Sixth, during their stay in South Korea, the officials concerned with transporting materials and reporters shall be given service facilities, including telegram facilities and telephones, linking them with Pyongyang.

The meeting today began at 1013 after both sides entered the meeting site through the northern and southern entrances at 1000, exchanged greetings, and introduced their delegates.

Besides senior delegate Yi Yong-tok, four others attended today's meeting. They are Cho Chol-hwa, Son Yong-pae, Choe Un-pom, and Yi Chun-hui from our side; and attending from the North Korean side were five delegates, Han Hong-sik, Choe Won-sok, Choe Ki-pong, Pak Yong-ho, and Yi Nam-in.

Today's meeting was held with the acceptance of our side on 14 September of the North Korean 8 September proposal to give our flood-stricken people rice, cement, fabrics, and medicine. The contacts between the North's and South's Red Cross Societies are taking place after nearly 6 years and 9 months, since December 1977 when both sides held the 25th working-level contact in a series of meetings for the campaign to reunify displaced families when the North Korean side unilaterally suspended the dialogue.

Han Hong-sik from the North Korean Red Cross Society, in an introductory remark prior to the main contents of his speech, said that they now can accept the goods which the South Korean side could send in case their side suffers a disaster thanks to this precedence and that he hopes that the present contacts will prove fruitful so that the goods may reach the flood-stricken people, thus suggesting that, in case of a future disaster, mutual exchanges could be made whenever desired.

Han Hong-sik from the North Korean Red Cross Society, reading a prepared text, made a big speech of greetings a propaganda-oriented introductory speech prior to the main contents of speech, saying that he is glad that a working-level contact is taking place between the North and South to send goods to the flood-stricken people amid the focus of the great interest and attention of the entire nation and the world's people today.

Han went on to say that the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society decided to send the goods when they heard of the flood-stricken South Korea, and stressed that he welcomes our side's acceptance of their request for both sides to get together. [end recording]

**Further Details**

SK180735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Delegates from the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies agreed in principle Tuesday to deliver both by land and sea the materials offered by the North to South Korea's flood victims. They concurred on Inchon and Pukpyong as the harbors for unloading the materials. However, no agreement was yet reached for the unloading point of materials to be transported by land.

Inchon is a western port city some 29 kilometers from Seoul, and Pukpyong is an eastern port some 200 kilometers from Seoul.

In working-level officials' meeting between the two Red Cross Societies held in this truce village to discuss procedural matters related to the delivery and receipt of the North Korean materials, the South Korean delegates asked their North Korean counterparts to transport the materials to Panmunjom. They said this truce village in the Demilitarized Zone dividing South and North Korea was the shortest distance in accordance with the international practices of the Red Cross Societies.

The North Korean delegates, however, insisted that they should be allowed to transport the materials by automobile to Seoul.

Chief South Korean delegate Yi Yong-tok first proposed Inchon as the unloading port for all the North Korean materials. But the North Korean delegates kept insisting on both land and sea transportation, with Inchon and Sokcho, an eastern port north of Pukpyong, as the unloading points for materials delivered by ship.

Yi then counterproposed Inchon and Pukpyong as the unloading harbors, and the North Koreans accepted. Not having agreed on the unloading points of the materials to be transported by land, the delegates of the two sides adjourned the meeting for lunch at noon and resumed discussion at 1 p.m.

After having agreed to Yi's proposal at the start that the two Red Cross Societies should be the subjects of delivery and receipt, chief North Korean delegate Han Ung-sik cast a cloud over the meeting by insisting that the North carry the materials to the relief areas and convey encouragement to the victims via transportation personnel.

**GOVERNMENT REVIEWS MEASURES FOR ATTACKED TANKER**

SK171055 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 September, the government reviewed diplomatic counter-measures in connection with the incident of "Royal Colombo," the Korean oil tanker raided in the Persian Gulf. Holding a joint conference on the afternoon of 17 September with concerned officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Energy and Resources, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Office of Maritime and Port Administration, as well as representatives from the shipowners' association and the circle of chartered ships, the government also discussed the measures for safe navigation in the Persian Gulf.

However, it has been learned that the issue of taking diplomatic measures against Iran, such as lodging a strong protest, is faced with difficulties at present because Iran, which was reportedly known to be the offender, has not admitted its offensive act.



Taking a serious view of the fact that the incident took place in the spot 26 degrees 10 minutes North Latitude, a point south of 27 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude, which has designated as a dangerous water zone for navigation of ships, the conference that day had reportedly discussed the issue of expanding the designation of dangerous water zone and the measure of more autonomous cooperation from shipping business circles.

Meanwhile, based on repeated incidents in the Persian Gulf, the Office of Maritime and Port Administration decided to suspend the operations of oil tankers in the area declared by Iran as the war zone; to let ships set sail after taking sufficient safety measures both for ships and crewmen, such as insurance, when they operate in the zone north of 27 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude which is known to be the area demanding self-restraint in operation; to suspend operation of general cargo ships in Bandar Khomeyni and to control operation of ships in Bandar Bushehr.

The Korean ships operating in the Persian Gulf are as follows: 12 oil tankers from the Korea Oil Corporation, Honam Tankers, Songun Mulsan Company, and Hyongdae Shipping Company, and 25 cargo ships belonging to the Hyongdae Shipping Company, Tuyang Shipping Company, Pomyang Shipping Company, and Korea Sonju Shipping Company. Eight or nine ships, on the average, enter and leave the Persian Gulf in a month.

#### CHON HOLDS MEETING WITH APPU PARTICIPANTS

SK180841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0829 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that he expects all parliamentarians in the Asian and Pacific region to play important roles in deterring world war as well as promoting the region's developments through dialogue and cooperation in the future.

Meeting with delegates from 10 nations attending General Assembly of the Asian-Pacific Parliamentarians' Union (APPU) at Chongwadae, Chon said that recent developments in the world have gone beyond instability and uncertainty and become tense enough to break out into world war. Chon also said that because of modern weapon's terrible capabilities, once a war occurs in any part of the world, the whole world will probably be faced with its expansion.

Noting that the age of the Asian and Pacific region is approaching, Chon asked the parliamentarians to do their best to meet positively the stream of the times. In addition, Chon said, "I hope that the conference will be helpful for you to understand this country, which has advanced in various fields despite its standing face to face with North Korea." Meanwhile, Yoshio Sakrauchi, chief of the Japanese delegation, said that Chon's recent visit to Japan, a great success in his words, was an opportunity to give the Japanese a new impression about Korea and its people.

#### DIPLOMATS BRIEFED ON CHON'S VISIT TO JAPAN

SK150033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Sep 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Envoys of many Asian countries seemed to be concerned about possible triangular military cooperation by three countries -- Korea, Japan and the United States.

They asked about that possibility when Kim Chae-chun, director general for Asian affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, briefed about 50 members of the Seoul diplomatic corps on the outcome of President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan last week.

Kim explained that Korea has never thought of military cooperation with Japan which the Korean people oppose. He added that the present bilateral defense treaties between Korea and the United States, and between the United States and Japan, are sufficient for regional defense.

Recalling that President Chon proposed the talks with North Korea be held at any place and time, he said Tokyo is one of the possible sites.

An envoy from a Third World country asked Kim about technological cooperation between Korea and Japan. Kim replied that the two countries agreed on government-level cooperation, adding that the two governments will also encourage their private sectors to cooperate with each other.

#### EXPECTED CHANGES IN CHONGNYON LEADERSHIP STUDIED

SK171314 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 84 p 5

[Feature "Correspondent's Report": "The Whirlwind of Chongnyon's Change of Organizational Line-up," by correspondent Chong Ku-chong in Tokyo]

[Text] Some Japanese specialists on North Korean and Chongnyon affairs have expected since last fall that Chongnyon will change its leadership line-up. Therefore, the fact that Yi Chin-kyu, a pro-Kim Chong-il leader of the Chongnyon, who is reportedly more faithful to North Korea, has come to the force of the organization and is now engaged in a hurried reorganization of its leadership, with Han Tok-su in virtual retirement, is hardly a surprise.

On 16 September, the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that such a move in the Chongnyon had also been confirmed by the Japanese Government authorities. The daily further said that the reorganization of the Chongnyon leadership had been ordered directly by Kim Il-song and that in order to forestall possible opposition to the change in leadership from within the organization, North Korea had summoned Han Tok-su to Pyongyang near the end of July and is now persuading him.

Such a direct intervention in the reorganization of the Chongnyon by North Korea has exposed clearly that Chongnyon has been completely dominated and controlled by North Korea in its activity and organization.

North Korea's operation to oust Han Tok-su from the leadership of the Chongnyon surfaced when North Korea instructed the Chongnyon to elect Yi Chin-kyu as the first vice chairman among the six vice chairmen at the 13 Chongnyon congress held at the end of June 1983. Shortly after that, in July, North Korea ordered Han Tok-su to come to Pyongyang and made him stay there for 2 months. It is reported that during his stay in Pyongyang Kim Il-song had forced him to retire, saying: You are too old to head the Chongnyon leadership. Retire and come live in Pyongyang.

North Korea reportedly held Han Tok-su accountable for the deterioration of the Chongnyon under his long-term leadership and for the en masse defections from the organization by Chongnyon-leaning merchants and industrialists and other activists.

It is also surmised that Pyongyang had long felt the need to replace the Chongnyon leadership, which is packed with aging leaders who are loyal to Kim Il-song, with a younger generation of leaders who will be more loyal to Kim Chong-il, as part of preparations for Kim Chong-il's succession to his father.



However, Han Tok-su is reported to have demonstrated a strong revolt against Kim Il-song's pressure. He did not even participate in a Chongnyon-sponsored meeting denouncing U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea held in Tokyo on 11 November 1983, immediately after he had returned from Pyongyang. He also did not attend a medal award meeting held on 28 September last year to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of North Korea.

What is more, many members had defected last year in the wake of the bombing incident in Rangoon by the North Korean agents, which shook the Chongnyon. The mass defections by the Chongnyon members convinced North Korea of the need to oust Han Tok-su at an earlier date and caused it to hasten the operation of reorganizing the Chongnyon organization.

Under the pretext of a Chongnyon delegation arriving to congratulate him on his own birthday, Kim Il-song summoned Yi Chin-kyu to Pyongyang last April, and ordered him to reorganize the Chongnyon on his own leadership. Following this instruction, Yi convened a meeting of chairmen of national organizations and those in charge of Chongnyon-related organizations on 26 June 1984 and informed the meeting of Kim Il-song's instructions.

At the 3d Plenary Meeting of the 13th Chongnyon Central Standing Committee held 19-20 July 1984, Yi Chin-kyu made the report on organization activities, which had previously been Han Tok-su's responsibility, and again at a meeting in Tokyo on 8 September 1984 to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of North Korea, held under the sponsorship of the Chongnyon, Yi Chin-kyu represented the Chongnyon, overshadowing Han. ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the Chongnyon is now conducting a seminar on the theme of "Unity Under the Yi Chin-kyu Leadership."

While persuading Han Tok-su by summoning him to Pyongyang -- Han went there on 24 July -- North Korea is reportedly hastening the establishment of Yi Chin-kyu's leadership during Han's absence from Tokyo.

Yi Chin-Kyu, who assumed the vice chairmanship in 1972 after serving as president of Choson University, is reputed to be a weak leader and is also reportedly controlled by Chongnyon's troika, including vice chairman So Man-sul, who is in turn controlled by Pyongyang.

The number of defectors from the Chongnyon has been on the rise ever since Kim Chong-il's succession to his father was made public. In addition, every year many big-shot Chongnyon-leaning industrialists are leaving the organization, as they can no longer put up with the repeated extortion of various funds types of aid, including the forcible fund raising to offer to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as birthday gifts, and the majority of those Chongnyon members who have no choice but to stay put in the Chongnyon are reported to be those whose family members had been shipped to North Korea. As it were, they are held hostage by North Korea.

Because of the increasing defections, the plan for building "Choson Hall" with funds of 2.5 billion yen raised by the Chongnyon, was aborted.

With the Han Tok-su forces, which had been the driving force of the Chongnyon, driven out of the leadership, more members are likely to turn their back on the organization and, accordingly, the North Korea-backed new leadership of Chongnyon is likely to launch a fierce campaign to prevent defections from the organization by compatriots.

ACCORD REACHED ON TRADE COOPERATION WITH NORWAY

SK180254 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Korean and Norwegian businessmen agreed Monday to expand economic cooperation between themselves, with a special emphasis on shipbuilding. The bilateral agreement came in the sixth joint conference of the Korea-Norway and Norway-Korea Economic Cooperation Committees held here.

The joint statement said they have agreed to fortify the abilities of information gathering of the committees in order to expand exchanges in sections of manufacturing industries in aluminum, alloys, electronics and equipment for seabed exploration as well as shipbuilding. During the meeting, the Korean side requested that the Norwegians continue and enhance the level and volume of the generalized system of preferences, which Norway currently extends to developing countries, including Korea.

The eight-point joint statement revealed that the Korean side called for Norwegian participation in key Korean development projects in the form of collaboration in technology and financing, as more favourable conditions now prevail in Korea. "The Norwegian side responded positively and expressed the interest of participating in various fields such as shipbuilding equipment, hydroelectric power plants, oil storage, telecommunications and the fishing industry," the joint statement read.

Both delegations agreed to recommend to their respective government that it dismantle trade barriers for easier access to each other's market, the statement disclosed.

A 70-member Korean delegation was led by Chairman of the Korea-Norway Economic Cooperation Committee Yi Un-taek, while Chairman of the Norway-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee Christian Sommerfelt headed a 20-member Norwegian mission at the meeting.

OIL, COAL COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA TO EXPAND

SK150119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea and Indonesia agreed Friday to maintain close and cooperative relations in Indonesia's oil and coal development projects. At the end of two-day meeting here of the Korea-Indonesia joint committee for mineral resources cooperation, the two countries agreed to jointly promote development of the Madura and Adang oil fields where they have already found commercially valuable oil and gas reserves. They also agreed to develop a bituminous coal mine in Pasir, East Borneo, at an early date.

In addition, the two countries reached an accord to expand reciprocal resources trade and technology exchange. Two Korean technicians will go to the Southeast Asian country and three Indonesian trainees will come to Korea for skills training this year, according to the agreement.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO OPEN 90-DAY SESSION 20 SEP

SK180050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik yesterday announced the convening Thursday of a 90-day regular National Assembly session. The 1985 budget bill will be the main agenda item for deliberation and action by the session, which will continue through Dec. 18. The administration has yet to submit the bill to parliament.



The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) last week agreed to increase the revenue portion of the fiscal plan by 11.9 percent. It now totals 12,271.7 billion won. They also agreed to raise expenditures by 9.7 percent to 11,393.7 billion won. About 100 other bills are also pending before the session. They include 71 items carried over from the previous session.

The parliamentary session is expected to be the final one for the incumbent National Assembly. The four-year terms of the 11th assembly expires on April 10 next year. The elections for a new assembly are likely to be held early next year.

The ruling camp is determined to make the regular session productive by conducting interparty negotiations on "political bills" the opposition camp is once again expected to present to the Assembly. A resolution calling for an early introduction of local autonomy is among those bills.

In contrast, the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) are expected to use the session in a bid to gain political advantage in the forthcoming elections. Opposition parties are expected to make a renewed call for the lifting of the political ban on 99 former politicians and public figures and for more press freedom. The ruling DJP rejected the political proposals by vote in the last House sitting in July.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said that his party will continue to pursue dialogue to settle the minority-proposed political bills. "Priority will also be given to the passage of the 1985 national budget bill as proposed by the government and of 38 bills submitted by the government or DJP lawmakers," he said.

Im Chong-ki, Yi's counterpart on the main opposition DKP, said that his party will place emphasis on the realization of "our major objectives for democratic progress" of the country during the session. At the same time, Im said, the DKP will seek to cut what he called "money set aside for the elections." He said his party will call for the dismissal of Cabinet members and Seoul City authorities who, they feel, are accountable for the large property damage caused by recent floods.

#### PRESIDENT CHON CALLS FOR FAIR, CLEAN ELECTIONS

SK180048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] KOESAN, Chungchongbuk-do (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, as leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that the DJP should do its utmost to have the forthcoming parliamentary elections conducted in a fair and clean manner. All ruling party members should join in the effort, Chon said in a message read at a reorganizing rally of the party's Chinchon-Korean-Umsong Chapter here. He said that the government party should also strive to win popular support and confidence in the elections, by dint of its achievements made so far.

Chong Chong-taek, chairman of the DJP's Chungchongbuk-do provincial headquarters, read the presidential message.

Kim Chong-ho, chairman of the National Assembly Budget Settlement Committee, was elected to lead the local chapter. He is to run for the elections as a DJP candidate.

BOU THANG RECEIVES LAO JUSTICE MINISTER

BK180642 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] On 17 September at 1400, at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister, received and held cordial talks with the delegation of the Lao Justice Ministry led by Comrade Kou Souvannamethi, Lao justice minister.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Bou Thang expressed joy at the visit of the delegation which reaffirms the relations of militant solidarity and effective and inseparable cooperation in every field between the two countries, particularly in the field of justice. This has greatly contributed to the movement to build and defend the country. Comrade Bou Thang, at the same time, condemned the Thai ultra-rightists for brutally committing aggression against Laos' sovereignty and territorial integrity. He also demanded that Thailand unconditionally withdraw its troops from the three Lao villages and pay for all the damage caused during the aggression.

Replying, Comrade Koy Souvannamethi expressed profound gratitude to the PRK party and government for assisting and creating favorable conditions for the delegation's visit in Kampuchea and, more importantly, for exchanging views and experiences which are of mutual interest in the field of justice. He also pledged to strive to further strengthen this field to firmly and gradually advance the building and defense of the country. The comrade also affirmed that because we have the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, and because the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries has been constantly expanded and strengthened, the situation in Kampuchean will be absolutely irreversible.

MINISTERS ESTABLISH FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

BK150738 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- The Council of Ministers has just decided to set up a committee to assist flood victims along the Mekong River banks. The committee includes representatives from the ministries of public health, agriculture, trade, finance, and communications, the Kampuchean Red Cross, the social affairs commission, the Council of Ministers' office, and provincial committees from Kandal, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Kratie, and Stung Treng. The committee is called on to cooperate with respective local revolutionary powers to set up all possible means to evacuate the population and their property from the inundated zones and to take care of their settlement and health.

So far, it is to be noted, the Kampuchean Red Cross has distributed to flood victims a total of 300 metric tons of rice and 6,000 packets of sleeping material and essential household utensils.

Committee Discusses Aid

BK180714 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, the mixed committee for assisting flood victims met to discuss the distribution of some emergency aid to flood victims in Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Kratie, Stung Treng, Kandal, and Takeo Provinces. The aid consists of 17,000 kg of cookies, 7,900 meters of cloth, 780 rolls of sewing thread, 400 sacks of powder soap, 791 mosquito nets, more than 800 blankets, and many other utensils.



PHNOM PENH COMMENTARY HAILS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BK170415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The PRK's Rapid Development"]

[Text] In the year since the 38th UN General Assembly session, world public opinion has justly assessed developments in every field in the PRK. Despite the enemy's efforts to carry out maneuvers and savage activities, our Kampuchean people have scored great victories in the cause of defending and building the fatherland. Every activity to fight the enemy, and to win back misled people, to promote production and living conditions, and to build revolutionary forces has been crowned with good results. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and Vietnam and Laos, as well as with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, have been constantly strengthened. Our country's prestige in the international arena has daily soared.

Through the constant strengthening of the 7 January revolutionary spirit, early this year our Army and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, smashed the refugees of the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits along the Kampuchean-Thai border by destroying all their support bases and major passes. Furthermore, we put out of action over 4,500 bandits, seized more than 2,000 assorted weapons, many hundreds of tons of ammunition, and a large quantity of military materiel. We completely smashed the enemy's maneuvers and psychological warfare. The enemy's forces have faced serious dangers; their internal differences are great, and the morale of their soldiers is gradually falling. This brilliant victory reflects the rapid development of our Armed Forces, particularly our frontline forces which have high combat efficiency. Regional units, militia-men, and intelligence units have courageously fought in sweeping up the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk bandits who sneaked in from Thai territory to carry out subversive and plundering activities to destroy our people's lives and property.

Furthermore, the movement to win back misled people has achieved good results. Many thousands of them have deserted the enemy ranks and brought their weapons to join the revolutionary society. Many of our people have volunteered to serve on the frontline and a great number of them have joined the army with a lofty awakening spirit to defend the country's independence and territorial integrity.

This miraculous revival of the Kampuchean people and the PRK's increasing prestige were vividly expressed at mass meetings and parades organized in Phnom Penh on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January national day. The PRK's international stand has been daily raised while the Pol Pot corpse and the so-called CGDK are rotting. The special bonds of solidarity and multiform cooperation among the three Indochinese countries have been firmly expanded and strengthened. New victories have been scored in every field.

The resolutions of the three countries' summits are being gradually implemented and have increased mutual trust creating favorable conditions for progress in each country. The third partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops last June was evidence of the development, strength, and stability of the PRK. It also showed the close relations of solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and the unchanging stand of the SRV in respecting the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and independence. This is a concrete action of the peaceful policy and goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, and has been vigorously acclaimed by public opinion. This stand was reaffirmed at the ninth conference of the three countries' foreign ministers in Vientiane in early July 1984.

Recently, we also scored brilliant victories in the diplomatic field through the visits of Comrade Chan Si to fraternal socialist countries in Europe and Comrade Hun Sen's trips to Africa. The success of these visits has laid firm foundations for the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the PRK and countries in the socialist community and countries in Africa, including two which have established diplomatic relations with us -- the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone.

Looking at our people's living standards, these have been raised and eased a step further this year. We have achieved satisfactory results in production -- rice growing and the planting of industrial crops -- and in other economic, cultural, and social tasks. These successes were vigorously acclaimed by the world and have been termed a miraculous revival of our people. In particular, these successes reaffirm the irreversibility of the situation in the PRK. On the contrary, every poisonous maneuver of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries, to support and sustain the so-called CGDK has been repeatedly isolated and defeated. As for the PRK Government -- which is the genuine and sole rightful representative of the Kampuchean people -- has been strongly supported in the international arena. We are currently scoring great successes. In the future, victory will be on our side.

#### KPRP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON IMPROVING EDUCATION

BK141500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Circular of KPRP Central Committee Secretariat on educational work, dated 21 August, signed by Say Phuthang]

[Text] Following the historic 7 January 1979 victory when the country and nation were liberated from the genocide of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- out and out lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council issued a circular dated 30 September 1979 concerning educational work. This circular pointed out the inferior quality of the feudal-colonialist educational structure and the crimes of the genocidal regime in destroying schools, massacring intellectuals, teachers, and students. It also clearly set out the line in building an educational structure with a genuine revolutionary and democratic character advancing toward genuine socialist education which is a great and urgent task. This circular responded in a timely and correct fashion to the people's desires and the leadership of our party and state in the cause of education.

So far, educational tasks has been implemented and have achieved satisfactory results. The entire field of education -- general knowledge, kindergarten, adult education, higher education, secondary technical education, and vocational training -- has day by day been restored, built, and further expanded upon with direction and significance in conformity with the political and economic regime of our society. This is the first time that a new educational structure has been developed as a timely response to the desire to learn among children, students, and the entire people, and has contributed to educate the younger generation, workers, laborers, and new cadres. It has also contributed to stabilizing the people's life, strengthening the revolutionary state authorities, and raising the prestige of the PRK in the international arena.

However, our educational work is still in its infancy. The quality of education is still low, particularly in the fields of ideological education, political awareness, and cultural knowledge. The influence of the new schools on society is still limited.



Apart from the concrete needs and demands of the first few years of simultaneously restoring, building, and expanding the educational foundations, we still face a number of shortcomings such as the understanding and grasp of cadres and teaching personnel of all levels of state authorities and of our cadres and people in the field of education. The education of the younger generation and new people is still superficial. A number of localities -- which have not yet correctly grasped the relationship between quantity and quality, the increasing daily needs and limited ability -- have expanded rapidly to keep pace with growing numbers, paying scant attention to quality, and not paying vigorous attention to promoting and perfecting new teachers and raising the cultural level among existing teachers and administrative cadres. Furthermore, the technical and material base of schools and the educational material and equipment necessary for teachers and students are still sadly lacking. We must strive to overcome these difficulties and needs to firmly and vigorously advance the educational cause a step further.

#### **I. Common Aim and Task Starting From the 1984-85 School Year**

1. Strengthen and expand all level of education with plans in every field. Primary education should be considered the basic level of education. Gradually and firmly expand the second and third levels of education in accordance with the ability to produce teachers and the national economic situation. Strive to ensure quality and gradually raise the level of educational quality in every aspect and in the training of cadres. Gradually respond to educational needs and raise the cultural knowledge of children, youths, people, and ethnic minorities. Strengthen the education of the younger generation first, cultivate new people, and respond to suggestions to educate new cadres, laborers, and workers to actively participate in national defense and construction. Schools, teachers, and students should actively increase their participation in the three movements of the masses, namely fight the enemies, carry out production work, and build real revolutionary forces.

2. Strive to search for direction among newly expanded stages and provide basic means such as teachers, programs, textbooks, basic educational material, and school equipment and materiel, and properly administer educational work to strengthen and get ready for firmly expanding the work with higher quality in the coming years.

Concerning the above basic means, the training and perfecting of teachers, the building of networks of pedagogical schools, and the setting up of balanced plans for expansion within the national development structure should be considered major tasks in the educational field. While implementing the above two tasks, special attention should be paid to hilly and forested provinces, those adjoining the western border, areas with ethnic minorities, and rural areas with difficult access.

#### **II -- Specific Tasks and Goals**

The specific tasks and goal for the coming years are:

1. Basically achieve the eradication of illiteracy in provinces in the plains within the set age limit and among cadres, personnel, workers, and youths in hilly and forested provinces and areas with ethnic minorities.

2. Vigorously advance the movement to educate cadres and youths, first at the primary level, and the people who have passed the stage of illiteracy. Set up appropriate classes for students who cannot go on to study at schools for general knowledge. Strengthen and expand established and semi-established schools for cadres and youths who have achieved outstanding results in their work.

3. In the coming years, the primary level of general knowledge is the basic level to be achieved and to respond to the educational needs of our people's children. Actively strengthen and ensure the quality of primary education and general knowledge, particularly at the first grade. Primary education is to be set up between 4 and 5 years. Admit pupils in accordance with correct school age limits. Adapt and further improve school programs, teaching, and education, include some general technical knowledge into general knowledge schools. Promote and organize labor, agricultural production, and handicraft classes to prepare elderly students to enable them to earn their living in society once they leave schools. Set up classes to study traditional handicrafts in accordance with the abilities and means of each locality for people leaving schools. In each school, a number of good teachers with high cultural level and fair professional skills should be kept as a core for teaching. Along with this, strive to perfect, improve, and raise the cultural level of existing teachers and further this in the future.

4. Firmly expand in accordance with plans, ensure quality, and gradually raise the level of the educational quality at the second and third levels of general knowledge education in accordance with the abilities and qualities of teachers, and ensure that administrative cadres have a maximum of basic material for schools. Since in the next few years, we will not have the ability to vigorously expand the second and third levels of education, we should have principles giving priority to quality students with the aim of perpetuating the educational source of workers and cadres. At the same time, gradually respond to one's best ability to educating students and prepare those who leave schools to take part in production work and to fight better. The expansion of the second and third levels of education should not be carried out to the detriment of the first level. Do not take too many teachers from low educational levels to teach in higher levels. Strive to gather a number of students who cannot go on to study at the second and third levels of education and enroll them at schools or classes for studying traditional handicrafts in localities.

5. Strive to expand the quality of kindergartens, ensure stability of learning and teaching, and gradually expand in accordance to the ability and concrete means of each locality to more effectively contribute to building new socialist persons and liberating mother-workers.

6. Education services at all levels in provinces and municipalities should make efforts to train and perfect educational and administrative cadres and teachers of every subject. Strengthen and build central, regional, and local pedagogical schools. Gradually increase the duration and the quality of training in an orderly manner. Gradually assist teachers and all levels of educational cadres to reach maturity. Make plans to promote teachers and build pedagogical networks to respond to the needs of training and perfecting teachers for the next few years and future years. All provinces and municipalities should decide for themselves the creation of pools for selection and ensure selection of students to be sent for training as teachers of the second and third levels of education for their localities in accordance with set plans and objective judgment. Cadres should be given good teachers and priority given to selecting good students for pedagogical schools. Appropriate regime and political principles should be set up to encourage teachers and student teachers. Expand the educational material and equipment basis for pedagogical schools.



7. Definitively achieve the writing and publishing of textbooks on general knowledge and a number of books for adult and supplementary education. Give priority to publishing textbooks by ensuring necessary and basic material. The Ministry of Education, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and the Information and Culture Ministry should cooperate in advancing the translation of documents and local publishing, and use to the maximum the assistance of fraternal countries in the form of textbooks for school libraries. Be ready to improve school book programs for future years.

8. Strengthen and expand education in hilly and forested provinces, areas with ethnic minorities, and rural areas. The Education Ministry and hilly and forested provinces should study the establishment of school networks, classes, and the appropriate duration of studies. Do research and improve programs and the significance of education, including appropriate teaching of the Khmer language to ethnic minorities. Set up centers for immigrants or semi-immigrants in general knowledge schools in provinces and districts for children and youths from ethnic minorities and set up proper schools for cadres and youths who have achieved outstanding results in their localities. Advance the perfecting of ethnic teachers in localities, particularly teachers of ethnic minorities. Open regional pedagogical schools to train primary education teachers for north-east provinces. Be ready to set up networks to train secondary education teachers, particularly speed up this process in hilly and forested provinces. Appropriate regime and political principles should be set up to encourage schools, teachers, and students in the above regions and those along the western border.

9. Increase the guidance of the party and all levels of state authorities in education work which, currently, has the greatest significance for the present generation in implementing the strategic tasks of the revolution.

Therefore, all party organizations and all levels of state authorities, from central to local, should pay vigorous attention to the cause of education. First of all, strive to get all levels of party state authorities and mass organizations, cadres, teachers, and the masses to clearly understand and grasp the direction of the political path, tasks, and educational aim of the party. Increase the political, moral, and organizational guidance among teachers and students to ensure correct implementation and success in the above tasks. All ministries, mass organizations, party committees, people's revolutionary committees in provinces and municipalities, including the Education Ministry, have the task of guiding, leading, and correctly implementing this circular in their own sphere and regularly reporting to the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers.

Phnom Penh, 21 August 1984

For the party Central Committee Secretariat

[Signed] Say Phuthang

#### VODK CRITICIZES PROPOSAL ON NEUTRAL COMMITTEE

BK150630 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "The Unconditional Withdrawal of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea in Accordance With UN Resolutions Is the Only Correct and Reasonable Solution To Resolve Politically the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Co Thach disclosed to a KYODO reporter that Vietnam is considering the establishment of an international committee to find peace for Kampuchea. What is the purpose of this statement? Do the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to find peace for Kampuchea? No. Nguyen Co Thach's statement is just another Hanoi Vietnamese maneuver on the eve of the 39th UN General Assembly Session.

The fact is that Vietnam has no goodwill to really resolve the Kampuchea problem. Vietnam has not in the least changed its aggressive and expansionist stand both toward Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Just look at the way Vietnam has scorned and successively rejected resolutions of the past five UN General Assembly sessions demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Vietnam has scorned the statement of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK], and has not recognized the ICK special committee. Vietnam has scorned every meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers and every ASEAN proposal demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Even the recent Japanese proposal was rejected and scorned by Vietnam. Indeed, any country demanding that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea was scorned and rejected by Vietnam. All this clearly shows that Vietnam has no real desire to resolve the Kampuchean problem.

Now Vietnam proposes the creation of a committee of neutral countries to resolve the Kampuchean problem. From where would he get these neutral countries. Already 105 country members of the United Nations have demanded that Vietnam withdraw from Kampuchea. It is these countries that have agreed to set up a special ICK committee to try to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. However, Vietnam has refused to recognize this. What is this committee that Vietnam is referring to? What does it intend to resolve? The resolutions of the five UN General Assembly sessions and the ICK declaration, supported by an overwhelming majority of member countries of the United Nations, have already and clearly set out the means to resolve politically the Kampuchean problem. This is the proper and most reasonable way to solve the Kampuchean problem politically. If the Hanoi Vietnamese respect and implement the UN resolutions and the ICK declaration by withdrawing all of their troops from Kampuchea, then the Kampuchean problem would have been automatically resolved, and Vietnam would not have to go through the trouble of setting up another so-called committee.

Therefore, the maneuver proposed by Vietnam to set up a so-called international committee is not intended to resolve anything. It is only a deceitful maneuver like the previous maneuvers. The purpose of this new one is to divert an international discussion of the Kampuchean problem at the 39th UN General Assembly session so that people do not expose and condemn Vietnam and demand and pressure it to withdrawal all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, like in previous UN General Assembly sessions. Through this maneuver by abandoning the resolutions of the five UN General Assembly sessions and by waiting for Vietnam to set up a deceitful committee so that it has breathing space to improve its difficult situation in Kampuchea. In this way it hopes to gradually gain political, diplomatic, and military advantages until it achieves its expansionist ambition in Kampuchea. Then it will push ahead in accordance with its aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of its Soviet masters in this region.

However, this Vietnamese open trick cannot dupe anyone. For almost 6 years now the entire world community has been well aware of the very tricky nature of the Vietnamese. Successive deceitful maneuvers by the Vietnamese, such as the ones on regional conference, partial troop withdrawal, and so on, have been exposed and rejected. These are designed to bury the UN General Assembly resolutions and avoid implementing them by withdrawing its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Therefore, if the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to resolve the Kampuchean problem, they should unconditionally withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.



Vietnam does not have to raise this issue and then set itself up as seeker of peace and security for Kampuchea, for everyone knows that the Kampuchean problem arises from Vietnam's dispatch of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and occupy Kampuchea. If Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea, then Kampuchea will have automatically recovered peace and security. The world realizes that the proof of whether Vietnam's real desire is to peacefully resolve the Kampuchean problem or to cheat rests on whether Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea or not. If the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and stubbornly persist in carrying out deceitful maneuvers, then the Kampuchean people and the entire Kampuchean nationalist force will continue to hold aloft the banner of great unity and vigorously carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield until the Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The world community, and in particular the UN General Assembly, will continue to expose and condemn the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea and continue to demand that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, for this is a question of principle which cannot be compromised.

#### VOUK REPORT ON SIHANOUK'S ARRIVAL IN VIENNA

BK180719 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] On 14 September, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, paid a private visit to Austria. At Vienna airport, the samdech said since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in January 1979, the Hanoi Vietnamese have carried out many diplomatic and political maneuvers to dupe world opinion. Concerning Nguyen Co Thach's recent talks proposal, the samdech said there is nothing new in this proposal. Vietnam's aggressive policy remains unchanged. The samdech went on to say that Vietnam proposes such talks only in an attempt to get the ASEAN countries to recognize the Phnom Penh government and get other countries to forget Vietnam's colonialist act in Kampuchea and the Vietnamization and Sovietization of Indochina. The samdech pointed out that Kampuchea's survival is being threatened; Kampuchea might disappear as a nation and become a Vietnamese province.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES COSTA RICA'S GUTIERREZ

BK160705 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Greetings message 11 September from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Costa Rican minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] To His Excellency Gutierrez, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Costa Rica.

Your Excellency: On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Costa Rica, I have the great pleasure to send warmest greetings to you. I wish you happiness and your great country prosperity.

At the same time, I am very happy to once again express profound thanks to the people and government of Costa Rica for their valuable sympathy and support given to the Kampuchean people and the CGDK in their struggle for national survival and against foreign aggression and occupation. May the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries develop forever. With highest regards.

PASASON COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. INFANTRY DIVISIONS

BK171112 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 17 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON today comments that the decision of Washington to create two more infantry divisions in New York and Alaska in addition to its already extensive Rapid Deployment Forces of 400,000 fighting men, as declared by the Pentagon's spokesman, is another dangerous step taken by the U.S. to realise its international terrorist schemes.

In this regard, the paper points out the Washington administration has been known to be active in suppressing and oppressing various national liberation, democratic movements as well as working against the countries which choose the socialist path of development. And in this context, Washington and its allies therefore have become staunchest helpers to the fascist and dictatorial regimes of South Korea, in the Middle East, in Thailand, Israel, South Africa, Chile, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and others.

Against the grave international backdrops, the writer of PASASON argues, the creation of the supplementary infantry forces totalling to 12,000 men can only be seen to serve the interests of the U.S. client regimes in various parts of the world and grim threat is hanging over the heads of the peoples struggling for democracy and justice.

Nonetheless, the paper concludes, the present time will not allow the U.S.-imperialists to do as they please, because the peace and justice loving peoples in the world as well as the movements for national independence, social progress and antidictatorship fascism and imperialism will necessary see the need to step up their struggles which will, in the end, foil the bellicose maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.  
[sentence as received]

WHITE BOOK ANNOUNCED ON BORDER DISPUTE

BK180928 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 18 (KPL) -- The spokesman of the Lao Foreign Ministry, this morning, organised here a press conference on the Lao People's Democratic Republic Government publication of the white book entitled "The Truth About Thai-Lao Relations".

At the gathering attended by domestic and foreign journalists as well as press attaches of various embassies, the spokesman of the Lao Foreign Ministry Vanheuang Vongvichit explained the reason behind the publication of the Lao Government white book in which he said that the relations between the two peoples are known as the relations of "neighbours and brothers" but have been tarnished especially now due to the ultrarightist reactionaries' schemes.

The spokesman further underlined that despite the fact that the two peoples share common culture, language, customs, mores and religion, which under ordinary conditions, these relations should have been positively developed for the interests of the two brothers, but it is with regrets that this has not been the case due to the putting into action the "pan-Thaism" directly supported by external forces.

The white book with the map realised in 1907 by the Franco-Siamese border delimitation commission attached to it is composed with six parts which trace the developments of the two countries' long relations.



The first part of the white book deals with Siam's hegemonist and expansionist policy towards Southeast Asia in history. The second part of the book is on Thai ruling class's policy towards Laos. The third part treats the matter relating to the Thai ruling circles' policy towards Laos during the World War II. The fourth part deals with the Thai ruling circles policy [toward] Indochinese countries. The fifth part concerns itself with the Thai ruling circles' policy towards Laos during the US war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and the final part is about Thai ruling circles' policy towards Laos in the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist strategy against the three Indochinese countries.

As from September 19, KPL will publish in parts the full text of this white book on Thai-Lao relations.

#### PASASON SAYS THAILAND SIMPLY FOLLOWS PRC POLICY

BK141143 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 14 (QANA-KPL) -- Incarnating a spirit of devilish ambition of expansionism, the Chinese reactionaries have feverishly practiced systematic ploys to manipulate the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Bangkok administration for the realization of Chinese southward expansionism plan, PASASON writes today.

Since the beginning of this year, it is more apparent that the ultrarightists in the Thai Administration have become important instrument for the implementation of Beijing strategy of expansionism to dominate the Southeast Asian region. A proof indicating this fact is Thailand reactionaries' decision to attack and occupy the three Lao borderline hamlets in Paklai District. The Thai invasion and occupation of Lao Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang hamlets in June 1984 clearly demonstrated that the Chinese model of aggression against the northern territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been reapplied following the actual on-the-spot inspection by the Thai Commander-in-Chief, Athit Kamlang-ek, himself at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

Realizing their disappointing failure in using the genocidal gang overthrown five years ago by the Kampuchean people, the Chinese reactionary circles have resorted to the use the easily led Thai ultra-rightist-wing reactionaries who are so accommodating as to allow the Pol Pot remaining force to use and be fed in Thai

Despite the goodwill prevailing in proposals of the Lao Government, the argument backed by legal and historical documents which will lead to border settlement, Bangkok administration still further plunges into an abyss of Chinese hegemonists and expansionists' policy carrying out to the detriment of Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. [sentence as received]

The invasion and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets are clear factors proving the premeditated plan pursued by Thai ultra-rightists who chose to imitate the Chinese aggressors, the paper reaffirms.

PASASON firmly assesses that the unilateral declaration to break off the Lao-Thai border talks in Bangkok on July 27 by Thailand has widely been understood as Thailand running short of tricks to mislead the world public out of the core of Lao-Thai border issue. Question on the three Lao borderline hamlets raised by Thai and Chinese foreign ministers in Beijing was irrefutable indicator showing Thailand needs more Chinese instructions to deal with the Lao Government on this matter.

Not so few among politicians and intellectuals, including foreign diplomats accredited in Bangkok and other countries, have expressed deep concern to observe that the Bangkok administration is being guided in a wrong direction. Such expressions were also felt among some ASEAN states' leaders since they have, long in advance, noticed that China is the genuine trouble-maker for the Southeast Asian region. China's long dream is to create confrontation between Indochina and ASEAN countries.

It is very regrettable to note that Thailand, not only being a shelter for Kampuchean reactionary gangs, but additionally being under the pressure of Chinese schemes to disturb peace and stability in Southeast Asia, PASASON ends. [sentence as received]

EDITORIAL NOTES VIGILANCE OF BORDER PEOPLE, ARMY

BK171457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Editorial: "Strengthen the Field Position in the People's War To Defend the Country"]

[Text] The victories scored by our Army and people in the northern and western border provinces in the recent past have become a great encouragement to our Army and people throughout the country. The smashing of all schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and their henchmen by our Army and people in the northern and western border regions clearly displays their combat spirit and sense of mastery in closely and heroically coordinating combat missions to thwart all tricks and sabotage schemes of the enemies in the border areas.

The victories scored by our Army and people in the past have clearly pointed to the strong field position in the people's war waged by local people in the northern and western border regions. The northern and western border provinces have been consistently consolidated with regard to their national defense and economic capabilities. These provinces have been built into strong military fortresses for defending the country. Several towns in these regions have been turned into full-fledged military fortresses with a strong field position in the people's war among the entire masses. The Armed Forces in these regions have been strengthened to become capable of defeating the enemies. They have maintained effective public security measures, have constantly improved their living conditions, and have tried to boost production in all respects.

The recent, overt, provocative acts of the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles against our country have clearly exposed their true nature of notoriety. At the same time, these acts have also shown that they are not on the defensive and are desperately struggling to extricate themselves from the deadlock in their expansionist strategy. The Beijing reactionary rulers and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have not yet changed their true colors. They are energetically waging a multifaceted war of destruction against our country. Should we become weaker, they will certainly step up the destructive war against the western provinces of our country.

Learning from experience in our struggle against all sabotage schemes and nibbling attacks by the enemies in the past, and faced with the current development, our People's Armed Forces and masses in the border provinces must further heighten vigilance and be prepared to smash all new, dangerous designs employed by the enemies so as to defend our sacred territory securely. Guerrilla militia and self-defense forces must be extensively, vigorously, and thoroughly trained and strengthened with appropriate measures by stressing qualitative aspects as a major point. These forces must be staffed with adequate manpower so as to become the principal force in carrying out combat assignments and boosting production. They must be capable of ensuring tranquillity and security for the people's well-being in the border areas under any circumstances.



The regional forces in these areas must be effectively trained in all strategic and tactical forms of combat coordination and in fighting independently. They must know how to guide guerrilla militia and self-defense forces in building themselves and carrying out combat missions, to coordinate combat missions with the regular Armed Forces, and to carry out mass mobilization work effectively, in particular among the tribal people.

The field position in the people's war in the border regions must be built and outlined appropriately in conformity with the prevailing conditions and special characteristics of each locality and the overall defense strategy so as to turn each town into a strong, genuine military fortress. The field position in the people's war in the border regions does not mean military strength alone. It must be displayed in all other fields — economic, political, and social — under all circumstances. All border localities — be they villages, cantons, or towns — must ensure that they possess efficient combat capabilities, and are able to carry out production on a continual basis and to acquire locally adequate logistical supplies if they have to engage in fighting.

Under the current circumstances prevailing along our border areas, it is important that we be able to maintain political security, public order, and public security for the people. This is done to enhance further the fruits of our victories so that we will be able to smash all schemes of the enemies who are waging psychological warfare against our country and are constantly trying to nibble at our territory. We must organize efforts to smash and undermine enemy strength and to inflict as many losses on the enemy forces as possible.

In the recent past, our grassroots border localities and Army units have created additional favorable conditions which have enabled us to cope with any combat development rapidly and to provide full security for the people's lives and production activities.

Further enhancing the spirit of patriotism and love for their country, determine to defeat all enemies, and striving to strengthen the field position in the people's war in all respects, all combatants and people in the border provinces always stand ready to become heroic fighters manning the outposts of the country!

#### LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN FLOODS

BN170336 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] On 7 September, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Souphanouvong, chairman of the Council of State and the Lao Supreme People's Council, sent condolences to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chha Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUPKED National Council; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion the Kampuchean people are being threatened by floods. The message says:

We have heard that there have been floods in some parts of Kampuchea causing damage and loss of a number of ricefields, crops, houses, and animals. On behalf of the LPRP, the Lao Supreme People's Council, government, and people, we would like to share with the fraternal Kampuchean people who are victims of this natural disaster. We are convinced that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the resilient leadership of the KPRP, will successfully resolve the danger caused by natural disasters and quickly normalize their lives.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON PREM'S MEDICAL CHECKUP

BK170758 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Report given 16 September by government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri -- recorded]

[Text] An examination of Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon by a team of U.S. heart experts has shown that the symptoms the prime minister suffered earlier will have very little effect on the prime minister's health and there is no need for treatment either by enlargement of the artery or by surgery. The prime minister can leave the hospital after a couple more days of rest. His health will be all right and he soon will be able to resume physical exercise and his normal duties.

The panel of U.S. doctors feels it is good that the result of the examination of the prime minister, performed at the invitation of the U.S. Government, is encouraging. Undergoing the examination was a good decision, because his early symptoms required a timely examination using modern equipment.

The U.S. team's examination began at 0900 on 15 September, the day Prem was admitted to Emory University Hospital. The record of his sickness in Bangkok showed that there were indications he was suffering from the early stages of lack of blood supply to the heart, as shown by electric current and radiology tests. The purpose of the U.S. team's examination was to learn the scope of the heart problem. The team injected a color solution into a vein -- angiography is the medical term -- and found that the blood vessels feeding the heart and the contraction and other functions of the heart are normal. There is no need for treatment either by enlarging the artery or by balloon angioplasty. The symptoms found earlier were caused by spasm of small vessels which will have negligible effect on the heart and, therefore, there is no cause for concern.

The U.S. team consisted of U.S. cardiologists Dr Willis Hurst, a physician assigned to the prime minister; Dr Gruentzig, who invented balloon angioplasty; and Dr Charles Hatcher, deputy director of Emory University. Dr Hurst was a personal doctor of former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson.

The U.S. Government and relevant officials, particularly the medical team of Emory University Hospital, have given their fullest cooperation to the examination of the prime minister.

This is information reported to me directly from the United States. People can feel relieved now that the examination of the prime minister shows that everything is normal. The prime minister's heart problem has been identified as spasm of small blood vessels which can be cured by normal methods and does not require surgery. For this reason, I anticipate that the prime minister will be able to return to perform his duties for the people soon.

Prem Leaves Hospital

BK180808 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister's Office Spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri told newsmen at Government House this morning that the prime minister has not been released from hospital and is resting in the United States at the recommendation of his doctors. He is expected to return to Thailand sooner than was earlier expected because the doctors at Emory University Hospital who conducted the medical checkup on the prime minister found that he did not suffer from any illness. He only needs to rest for some time so that he does not feel tense and his heart does not have to work too hard. After rest he can return to work as normal.



MOVE TO REOPEN PARLIAMENT WHILE PREM IN U.S. HIT

BK131556 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is a statesman who could save Thai democracy and any "political movement" at the present time is equivalent to a bid to oust the premier, Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot was yesterday reported as having said.

Phayao MP Chaweng Wongyai said at Parliament yesterday that M. R. Khukrit made the above statement to him during a recent visit he paid to his party leader. Mr Chaweng quoted M. R. Khukrit as saying: "Any political movement at the moment is like handing in an official letter to oust the prime minister and it would not create a good image to foreigners." According to Mr Chaweng, M. R. Khukrit also said: "During the prime minister's absence it would be inappropriate to launch a move to reopen Parliament. It would make the prime minister feel uncomfortable."

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is suffering from early stages of heart disease, is leaving tomorrow for the United States for medical examination. His trip follows reports of a lobby by MP's and some senators to open an extraordinary session of Parliament to deliberate Col Phon Roengprasertwit's controversial motion to reinterpret the Constitution. The motion is seen in many political quarters as an attempt to make way for Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to eventually replace Gen Prem as premier.

"What the nation needs at the moment is peace, order and unity so as to tackle the problems of the country, especially economic problems," M. R. Khukrit reportedly said. "Postponing the reinterpretation of the Constitution was an appropriate move because the Constitution is an important legislation that requires time for a thorough consideration." Mr Chaweng said that M. R. Khukrit also complemented Gen Prem for being a good statesman and stated that he should continue being the prime minister because he had the support of the people. "He is capable of upholding democracy and seeing to its survival which has never happened before in Thai history," M. R. Khukrit reportedly said.

Mr Chaweng also said that some Poo Yai (elders) in the SAP commented on the rumour about the premier resigning that, "A man of the prime minister's status, if he is to resign, will have to step down from the stage like a lion and not because he was forced to. And certainly not announce it through a telegramme from the United States."

Meanwhile, Senator Sanond Saisawang, a Senate whip, said that there were no moves in the Senate to reopen the House and that the issue was never mentioned in the Senate coordinating committee. The first senator to publicly comment on this issue, Senator Sanond, a civilian, said: "Why reopen the House? The Bangkok governor election bill has not yet pass Senate consideration. There is no reason. We have just passed through a tense period of the attempt to reinterpret the Constitution, if the House is reopened then there would be chaos again."

Asked about Senator Col Thani Seniwong na Ayudhaya's proposal to set up a committee composing of members of both Houses to study amendments to the Constitution, Sen Sanond said that the Constitution did not allow this.

MATUPHUM VIEWS SITUATION DURING PREM'S ABSENCE

BK161225 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Waiting for General Prem's Return"]

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, accompanied by a party, left on 14 September for a medical checkup in the United States at the suggestion of his doctors.

Before leaving, Gen Prem said in his speech to the nation that he would not be gone for a long time but would return to live and work with his fraternal people as soon as the medical checkup is over. He also bid farewell to his Cabinet ministers and assigned Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkum to be acting prime minister during his absence. The Cabinet ministers took his words to heart, expressed their concern for him, and assured him that they would do their best to perform the administrative functions.

Before leaving for his medical checkup, Gen Prem managed to settle some problems and improved the internal situation to a certain extent. Over the past 2 months, problems have cropped up one after another creating some sort of a confusion. They are political as well as economic problems. The issue of Mrs Chamoi's oil share, for example, has developed into a dispute between the mass media under control of the government and that of the military, as well as between the government spokesman and the military leader. The dismissal of the governor of the Bank of Thailand has brought a negative reaction from the staff and employees of the bank. There is also a question how the new governor would be able to handle the financial operations and administration of the bank.

Anyway, we believe that, even with Gen Prem's absence, there would be no deterioration in the situation unless some people refuse to listen to reasons in solving the problems. The oil share issue should not develop into an explosive one because corrective measures have been mapped out and approved by the Cabinet with an aim to solving the problem. The dispute over the role of the mass media about this matter should be settled by discussion between concerned authorities. Also, the controversy over the dismissal of the governor of the Bank of Thailand is expected to calm down leaving to the future to say whether the dismissal is fair or not.

Although it has made no great achievement in providing democracy and economic welfare for the people, the Prem 4 government has enjoyed political stability to a certain degree. This condition is favorable for the coalition parties in the government as well as Gen Prem himself to strive for economic and political achievements for the country. No matter what his capability is, Gen Prem is the only suitable person to continue as the country's prime minister until his term expires or until there is a change in accordance with the parliamentary democratic system. Anyway, nothing should happen leading to change at this time when the prime minister is away for his physical checkup.

#### MINISTER DISCUSSES 'YOUNG TURKS' DETENTION

BK170959 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Sep 84 pp 1, 28

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning appealed to all parties to stop criticising Saturday's arrest of two former Young Turk Army officers. He said that all the facts behind the arrest had already been clarified by the Police Chief and the Crime Suppression Division [CSD] commander.

Gen Sitthi made the appeal in the wake of widespread criticism of the arrest of Col Manum Repkhachon and Col Bunsak Phocharoen, two of the Young Turk Army officers who took part in the abortive coup in March 1981.

Some critics claimed that the arrest was premeditated and aimed at tarnishing the reputation of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who had earlier reached an understanding with the Young Turks, while others feared that it might cause disunity in the country.

Gen Sitthi said that people should understand and sympathise with the police because they were merely performing their duty which was to maintain peace and order. When the police performed their duty, it might cause anger and dissatisfaction, he said.



Gen Sitthi said he believed that the cause of the arrest went back to 1981 (the abortive coup by Young Turk officers). He said that when there were new clues, then it was the duty of the police to do their jobs. He said that he was informed on Friday that Col Bunsak was being sent back by American authorities and would arrive on Saturday. He said the American authorities, however, did not give details of why he was being sent back. Gen Sitthi said he was also told that the CSD police would meet Col Bunsak at the airport.

Col Manun was "invited for questioning" by CSD Commander Pol Maj-Gen Bunchu Wangkanon on Saturday night at about 10 p.m., while Col Bunsak was detained as he disembarked from a flight from the United States on the same night. There was no official release of the charges filed against the two former Army officers, but a highly placed source said that the charges imposed against the two officers were serious. They included attempts on the life of Prime Minister Prem Tin Sulanon and a gathering of men to cause unrest in the country.

The two former officers were separately questioned for almost eight hours at the CSD's Fifth Section of the second sub-division at Soi Chokchai in Lat phrao. Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon and his wife Khunying Phorani were later seen coming out of the sub-division at 4.20 a.m. yesterday. It was not known when Gen Narong and his wife entered the CSD's Fifth Section but an informed source said that soon after they left, both colonels were freed. The source said that Khunying Phorani conveyed a message from her majesty the queen to the CSD commander. The same source also said that HRH Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon also went to the CSD's Fifth Section.

Meanwhile, outspoken Young Turk officer Col Prachak Sawangchit said he would give a press conference at 2 p.m. today at Bang Rak condominium.

Col Prachak said it was the monarchy that helped ease the tension in time of crisis. He did not elaborate, but cited examples of the defusion of tension after the 14 October uprising in 1973, the abortive coup in April 1981 and last Saturday's arrest of Young Turk colonels.

#### Athit Quiet on Issue

BK181019 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Sep 84 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] All key government officials and Army men this morning remained silent in an apparent attempt to put an end to the controversy over Saturday night's arrest of two former Young Turk army officers.

Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek cancelled all public functions today, saying that he had a sore throat. However, former Young Turk officers spearheaded by Col Prachak Sawangchit today called a "normal get-together" luncheon meeting of all classes of the Chulachomklao Military Academy, except for the Class 5, at Chit Pochana Restaurant near the northern bus terminal.

First Army Region Commander-designate Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit reportedly promised the Young Turks that he would attend the get-together. A source said many former Young Turk officers arrived at the restaurant at noon today to join the talk.

Though a close aide to Gen Athit said that the general was ill with minor pains in the throat, political observers saw the cancellation of public functions as a move to down-play the sensitive issue.

Gen Arhit was scheduled to receive the Brunei ambassador and meet many social leaders today.

At the same time Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot pleaded to all parties to stop making comments on the issue. The controversy must be stopped, he said.

#### LAO TROOPS SAID TO ATTACK NEAR DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK170949 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Laotian troops on Saturday attacked three Thai Army outposts in one of the disputed villages in Uttaradit Province, triggering a fierce, 30-minute exchange of mortar and artillery fire, a military source said this morning.

No casualties were reported in the incident, which came two days after a Thai mechanic was killed in a Laotian ambush near the disputed village of Ban Mai.

The source said Laotian troops bombarded three Thai Army outposts in Ban Mai with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The Thai forces returned the fire with 105mm artillery pieces. The exchange lasted until 5:30 p.m., the source said.

Laotian troops have made several attacks on Thai troops in Uttaradit since talks over the disputed villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang broke down last month.

#### LAO INTERFERENCE WITH BORDER SURVEY CRITICIZED

BK171135 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 14 Sep 84

["Article": "Deeds Prove Intention"]

[Text] Dear listeners, you have probably heard about a technical team from the Army Survey Department being sent to conduct a survey in the vicinity of the three villages — Ban Bo Bia, Ban Mai, and Ban Klang — in Ban Khok Subdistrict of Uttaradit on 24-29 August. The team has now returned to Bangkok, but the survey has not been completed yet because they were harassed and obstructed in their task by Lao troops in the nearby areas. On the first day, the team was sniped at by Lao troops who also crossed the border to plant land mines on Thai territory, causing the delay of the survey which was designed to locate the genuine border between Thailand and Laos.

However, according to the interview given by the secretary general of the National Security Council, every member of the technical team was not discouraged. They worked hard. The Lao troops continued their attacks on the Thai side even after the technical team left the area. The Army reported that on 2 September, Lao troops trespassed into Thai soil. The Thai border forces had to retaliate to end the provocations. On 4 September, two rangers were wounded by land mines and are now being treated at Uttaradit Hospital.

The violence in the three border villages broke out when the road was built into the area early June. The road was part of the rural development plan. The road construction units building the road linking Nan and Uttaradit Provinces were fired on by the Lao troops in nearby areas. The Army had to send soldiers to guard the road construction, and the Interior Ministry also dispatched security officials and reorganized the three villages. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry, with the cooperation of the National Security Council, publicized the facts of the actual events and distribute the map showing the location of the three villages to foreign diplomats stationed in Thailand and to the mass media.



Thai embassies have also been informed about these facts for further dissemination. negotiations were held with the Lao side at the ambassadorial and provincial levels in a bid to prevent the Lao troops from obstructing the road construction, to request the withdrawal of Lao troops from the area, and to locate the border if Laos is in doubt.

It is our policy to solve the problem, particularly the border skirmish, through peaceful negotiations. The Thai Government and people are ready to be friends of the Lao people, to demonstrate a non-aggressive attitude, and to help Laos as a good neighbor country in accordance with the Thai-Lao joint communique of 1979. If Laos has any doubt over the border line, we are always ready to hold talks to settle the problem by using the existing mechanism of cooperation between the two countries at both the regional and national border committee levels. We do not want to use force to settle the conflict. However, we have the right to defend ourselves, our territorial integrity, and our sovereignty. The Thai Government has correctly complied with international law and agreements concluded between the two countries. We do not want the incident to spread further because it will encourage other ill-intended countries to take advantage over us. Although we have clear treaty evidence and the map to prove that the three villages are located inside Thai territory, we are always ready to allow Laos to send its technical officials to work with the Thai side to conduct the survey, and we promise to comply with the results of the survey. Unfortunately, the Lao side has rejected the proposal and is continuing to use its troops to harass the Thai side.

Dear listeners, these acts of the Lao side have proven whether Laos is sincere in this regard or not. Whether Laos acts on its own judgment or on instructions from someone else, its behavior has regrettably impaired good feelings for each other. Thailand honors and complies with the UN Charter and promotes peaceful coexistence among all countries on the basis of respect for mutual independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and non-interference in internal affairs of other countries as well as the principle of settling international conflicts through peaceful means.

#### PRASONG MEETS UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

BK151212 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council [NSC], revealed that UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling called on him yesterday and informed him about the results of his visit to Vietnam during which he discussed with Vietnamese authorities the Orderly Departure Program for Vietnamese people who wish to resettle in third countries. Hartling disclosed that the program has been executed smoothly and about 500 Vietnamese nationals leave for third countries every week. These Vietnamese are allowed to stay in Thailand temporarily before proceeding to their destinations in other countries.

Touching on the Vietnamese boat people, the Thai side has asked the Vietnamese Government to try to encourage the Vietnamese to leave the country under the Orderly Departure Program instead of taking the risky adventure by sea. However, the Vietnamese Government claimed it was very difficult to prevent its people from escaping by sea because Vietnam has a very long coast. The Thai side disagreed with the explanation because there are only a few places along the coast from which people can sail out of the country and asked the Vietnamese authorities not to take advantage of these refugees.

The NSC secretary general said he also discussed with the UN high commissioner Thailand's concern about the decrease in the number of refugees taken to third countries and the increase in preconditions set by those countries in taking refugees from Thailand. He said the refugee problem can also be solved by the voluntary repatriation scheme and he requested the UNHCR chief to press for cooperation from the countries of origin to take their people back.

During the meeting, the UN high commissioner praised the Thai authorities for their successful effort suppressing sea piracy. He said his visits to various countries have convinced him of the sincerity of the Thai Government and authorities in contributing to the effort to solve the refugee problem. Therefore, he expressed his thanks to the Thai Government and people. Asked if the Orderly Departure Program would help reduce the number of boat people, the NSC secretary general said it would to a certain extent. However, the people who want to leave Vietnam under this program have to wait for years and pay a lot of money. Those who want to leave the country quickly or do not have enough money might choose to leave the other way.

Asked if the U.S. decision to accept political prisoners, Amerasian children, and those who leave the country under the Orderly Departure Program would affect the number of refugees the United States will take from Thailand, the NSC secretary general said he had been told by the U.S. ambassador to Thailand that the refugees will be taken from Thailand and Vietnam in accordance with the quota allotted to each country. Therefore, he did not think that it would have any effect on Thailand.

#### Says Program To Continue

BK150334 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Sep 84 p 18

[Text] Thailand will press on with the voluntary repatriation program for Kampuchean refugees as third countries have imposed stringent conditions on their intake. National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiiri made the policy clear to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling yesterday.

During the meeting with Mr Hartling, who has just returned from Vietnam, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there were several safe areas near the border for the Khmer refugees. He said about half the 44,000 Kampucheans in Khao I Dang camp had been screened for resettlement, but third countries had yet to accept them. Some refugees had been in the camp for several years without knowing when they could leave, said Sqn-Ldr Prasong, and many said they wanted to return to their homeland. Thailand has a plan to empty Khao I Dang camp to house hospital, school and other facilities for the Kampuchean refugees.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong also told the UNHCR chief that the number of Laotian refugees had increased sharply this year as more than 10,000 had arrived in Thailand since January, compared with about 5,000 throughout last year. The number resettled in third countries remained very low, swelling the Laotian population in Thailand considerably, he said.

The NSC chief also told Mr Hartling that a large number of Laotian refugees also wanted to go back to their homeland, which has so far agreed to accept only 2,500. Three Thai villagers who impersonated Laotian refugees and were accepted for resettlement in the United States were sent back when their identities were revealed. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the villagers spent two years in a refugee camp here before being accepted by the U.S. Their masquerade came to an end when Laotians informed U.S. authorities of the deception, he said.



NHAN DAN ON U.S.-FRG MILITARY 'COLLUSION'

OW170925 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 17 -- The U.S. mounting military build-up in the Federal Republic of Germany and the revival of the fascist and revanchist forces there are seriously threatening peace in Europe and the rest of the world, says NHAN DAN commentary today. The paper says:

"The world public is increasingly concerned about the situation in the F.R.G. ignoring the international treaties banning the rearming of F.R.G., the Bonn authorities have over the past years built a half million-strong army armed with up-to-date weapons, including nuclear weapons".

The paper points out that out of the 572 new medium-range missiles the U.S. has deployed and will deploy in Europe, 204 will be installed in the F.R.G., including 108 Pershing II and 96 cruise missiles. It goes on to say that the ruling circles in the F.R.G. have openly demanded their right to represent "all Germans" and to "reunify Germany". They even spoke of their dream of restoring the borderline to what it was in 1937 under the Hitler regime at complete variance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the agreements the F.R.G. signed in the seventies and the final agreement of the Helsinki conference to which F.R.G. was a signatory.

The paper reviews the ever wider and more intense mass struggles in the F.R.G. against the dangerous moves of Washington and Bonn demanding an immediate halt to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for the unconditional dismantling of those already deployed.

"These mass actions, together with the persistent struggles of the West European people against the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war, backed by the composite strength of the three revolutionary currents, will surely be able to check and foil the dangerous schemes of Bonn in collusion with Washington," the paper concludes.

MINISTER THACH TO VISIT BANGKOK 28 SEP

BK160148 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will arrive in Bangkok on September 28 for a three-day stay before embarking on his October 1-4 visit to Japan, an informed source disclosed yesterday. The source said that Mr Thach had already approached Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun for informal talks during his stopover.

The source speculated that the Vietnamese foreign minister might try to sound out Mr Phichai's opinions on his so-called peace overture which calls for unconditional talks with ASEAN over the Kampuchean problem and international peacekeeping efforts in Kampuchea. Mr Thach's initiative was coldly received by the Foreign Ministry, which expressed doubts about Hanoi's sincerity to solve the Kampuchean problem. The ministry said that Mr Thach had evaded mentioning the basic cause of the problem in Kampuchea -- the presence of Vietnamese troops in that country. In Japan Mr Thach will discuss the Khmer issue with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe.

HO CHI MINH ORDER CONFERRED ON USSR'S GRISHIN

OW171600 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has issued a decision on the conferment of the Ho Chi Minh Order on V.V. Grishin, Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Party Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday (Sept. 18). The decision, signed by President Truong Chinh, said that Comrade V.V. Grishin has made "outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam".

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES UNCTAD ANNIVERSARY

1 OW170955 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 16 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warmest greetings to Gamani Corea, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (U.N.C.T.A.D), on the 20th anniversary of its founding. The Vietnamese chairman said in his message:

"The founding of U.N.C.T.A.D 20 years ago marked a new development in the international community's positive activities against the imperialists' monopoly in the field of international trade and economy, thus actively supporting the newly independent countries in their economic development.

"Over the past 20 years, U.N.C.T.A.D has made worthy contributions to the developing countries' struggle for a new world economic order and has demonstrated the international community's determination to oppose the use of threat, economic encirclement and blockade by the imperialists and other reactionary forces as a political pressure on the developing countries and other nations. It has also supported the national liberation movement and contributed to promoting trade and economic relations among countries of different social systems, especially among developing countries".

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish that in the coming period U.N.C.T.A.D would "continue to work for mankind's common struggle for peace, against the arms race and for disarmament, with a view to creating an environment favourable for economic development and for promoting economic relations in the world in general and among developing countries in particular". He also wished for the constant development of the cooperative relations between Vietnam and the U.N.C.T.A.D secretariat.

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH AFGHANISTAN MARKEDEnvoy Speaks to Amity Group

OW151805 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 15 -- The Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association arranged a talk here today to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Afghanistan. Present at the talk were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Communist Party Central Committee's International Department and other public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi. Also present was Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam Abdul Wakil.

Addressing the audience, Ambassador Abdul Wakil praised the close friendship between the Afghan and Vietnamese peoples and reiterated Afghanistan's constant support for Vietnam's struggle against Chinese expansionism. He assured the audience of the Afghan-Vietnamese fraternal friendship and cooperation further development.



## Thach Greete Afghan Counterpart

OW151701 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 15 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today sent a message of greetings to Shah Mohammed Dost, minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The message says:

"We are very glad to note that over the past ten years, especially since the victory of the April revolution, the friendly relations between our two countries have unceasingly consolidated and developed.

"The victory of the April revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are an event of paramount significance in Southwest Asia, thus ushering in a new period of development in Afghanistan and creating conditions for promoting friendly relations between the two countries. These are relations between brothers fighting side by side against the common enemies, [inter alia] the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries and other reactionary forces, in the defence of their respective countries independence and sovereignty.

"We highly appreciate your contribution to consolidate and promote the friendly relations between our two countries. I firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Afghanistan will further develop in the interests of our two peoples, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia and elsewhere in the world. "I wish the fraternal Afghan people new achievements in national construction and defence".

## NHAN DAN Marks Ties With DRA

OW160955 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 16 -- The Vietnamese people have always followed with warm feelings the important revolutionary gains obtained by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The paper says:

"With the wholehearted support of the Soviet Army volunteers, the fraternal Afghan people have step by step defeated the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the U.S. imperialists, with Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and the reactionary forces in Afghanistan, and have continuously strengthened their security, and national defence. The People's Democratic Party headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal has not ceased to consolidate and develop and its combativeness has also enhanced. The party has rallied various mass organizations into a large front to take the revolution forward vigorously.

"Together with big achievements in the economic, cultural and social fields, Afghanistan's consistent external policy of peace and non-alignment, of good neighbourhood with the countries in the region and of settling all disputes by negotiation aimed at easing tension in South Asia and Southwest Asia has greatly enhanced the prestige of Afghanistan in the world arena. "In the common struggle for independence and freedom, for peace and security in Asia and the world, the Vietnamese and Afghan peoples, in close unity and cooperation with their common great friend, the Soviet Union, and the other countries in the socialist community, will defeat all schemes of the enemies, and bring their revolutionary cause to new heights."

May the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Afghanistan and Vietnam, between Afghanistan and all the three Indochinese countries, consolidate and develop constantly," the paper concludes.

RADIO CARRIES REVIEWS OF TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE

OW122339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The editorial, entitled: "Developing Highly the Spirit of Self-Reliance in Nation-Building," points out the significance of a high development in the spirit of self-reliance in nation-building. The editorial says:

The achievements and progress scored over the past 3 years affirm that, in our country's extremely difficult, and complicated, situation in the advance from small-scale production to socialism, we have the capability to attain the objective by firmly grasping the party's line and standpoint, promoting the energies and intelligence of the people, organizing the execution of tasks and policies of the party and state in a correct and creative manner, and in proximity to actual situation in each sector, locality, and production installation. That progress and those achievements are all the more significant, in that they are the fruits of our people's work efforts and our country's existing conditions, in the main, correctly coordinating with outside assistance, in the spirit of self-reliance, expecting nothing from others.

Analyzing our party's standpoint on nation-building, with the stress on self-reliance, the editorial says: If we want to develop our economy, consolidate and strengthen our national defense, get our country out of difficulties and advance steadily, we must make personal efforts, devote all our energies and talents to accomplishing our work under conditions incongruous to reality.

Outside assistance and aid from fraternal countries are highly necessary and important, even a sine qua non. However, they cannot be a replacement for subjective endeavor. Objective factors develop their positive impact, only when they are accepted in the spirit of self-reliance, and are truly meaningful, only when they are considered as an added strength to help us develop and mature rapidly, and enhance our capability to resolve, on our own, the problems facing our country and people.

Developments through subjective efforts will create conditions for expanding cooperation and socialist integration with the outside, which is beneficial to both sides. In the process we shall obtain the increasing strength needed for the unceasing development of our country. All manifestations of expectation from and reliance on others, lack of self-confidence in our country's abilities, reliance on foreign countries, lower echelons' reliance on higher, and the people's reliance on the state, are harmful and at variance with the spirit of self-reliance.

The editorial stresses: In order to promote the spirit of self-reliance, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the situation and tasks, clearly perceive that socialist construction and national defense is an undertaking involving our entire party and people, and that everyone, every echelon, every sector must directly contribute all their energies, because no one can do that on our behalf. Through that, we shall vigorously arouse the sense of responsibility, the will to fight, the intelligence, creativity, and confidence in one's own strength, positivity, and self-awareness in accomplishing tasks.



That is the best way for us to create, from small, dispersed, and incoherent forces, a great, integrated strength in our endeavor to attain the set objectives on the way to socialism. It will help us exploit, and utilize efficiently, our country's potentials in labor, land, and natural resources in the in interest of development for each production installation, locality, and the country as a whole.

The article analyzes the standpoint and factors in the use of integrated strength in socialist revolution, and in the economic construction policy of our party. It says: In order to create, and utilize, the integrated strength in all aspects, and in the whole country, it is of prime importance to be thoroughly imbued with, and to implement correctly, creatively, and efficiently, our party's and state's line, positions, and policies. In our party's line, there is no separation of political, economic, cultural, and social aspects; there is no isolation of different parts of our revolutionary undertaking into separate domains. Our party's socialist revolution line is a perfected and uniform entity, linking objectives, means, and measures; economic structure and superstructure, production forces and production relations, economy and national defense; transformation and construction; subjective dynamism and objective conditions; cause and effect. The integrated strength results from the simultaneous emergence, development, and interaction of those factors. The article also enumerates modes, measures, systems, and policies to develop the integrated strength, in order to successfully accomplish the revolutionary tasks in the present stage.

Then comes Tran Ho's article: "On Distribution Commensurate With Labor Input in the First Stage of the Period of Transition to Socialism in Our Country." The article points out the necessity, principles, and impact of distribution commensurate with labor input under the socialist system, terming that type of distribution the fairest, most rational, and most equitable throughout mankind's history.

The article also deals with the implementation of the principle of distribution commensurate with labor input in our country in the past, and points out some problems we should concern ourselves with when applying this principle in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. Under our country's situation, in which we advance directly to socialism, from an economy with predominantly small-scale production, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, the implementation of the principle of distribution commensurate with labor input takes on even more significance. It is a lever, and also one of the very important motives to stimulate production development and dvance our economy from small-scale to large-scale socialist production. The more thoroughly the principle of distribution commensurate with labor input is implemented, the stronger its stimulating impact on the buildup and development of the socialist economy.

Next is the article: "Long An's Initial Achievements on the Economic Front" by Comrade Le Van Kien, secretary of the Long An Provincial Party Committee. The article introduces some of the province's experiences in reorganizing production and improving goods, distribution and circulation.

Also carried in this issue is Tran Hau's article: "Lenin's Basic Views on the Use of Bourgeois Specialist." The article introduces Lenin's views on the buildup of contingents of scientific and technical cadres, and the use of specialists from the old regime. This is an important part of Leninism's theoretical treasure-house. Those viewpoints not only are guiding beacons for the Soviet Communist Party and state, but also have an important guiding significance for all communist and workers' parties directly leading the transformation of old societies and the building of socialism.

Then comes Ho Dac Di's article "Scientific Studies in Service of Revolutionary Requirements, a Basic College Activity."

Quyet Tien's article in the "Studies on Rules of Socialist Revolution and Construction" Section, entitled: "Implement Socialist Revolution in the Ideological and Cultural Domain." Analyzes the significance and impact of socialist revolution in the ideological and cultural field, affirming that socialist revolution in the field of ideology and culture is an important rule in the process of socialist revolution and construction.

On the occasion of the 120th anniversary of the founding of the First International -- 28 September 1864-28 September 1984 -- the issue carries the article: "Continue the Great Cause of the First International." After dealing with the emergence of the First International and its great influence in the international communist and workers' movement, the article stresses: In order to carry on the cause and glorious revolutionary traditions of the First International, the second and third internationals were successively founded. The third international, in particular, founded by Lenin, has developed the communist movement intensively and extensively worldwide, and promoted the emergence and growth of communist parties, not only in nearly all Western capitalist countries, but also in countries in the East, where economies were still backward, working classes still small, and peasants accounted for the majority of the population. The article also notes that the process of the buildup and existence of the first international was one of intensive struggle to make the workers' movement move along the right orbit of scientific socialism, and to remove the venom of opportunism and nonproletariat socialism of all stripes. Today, genuine communists throughout the world, loyal to proletarian internationalism, are resolutely struggling against opportunism of all stripes and, especially, countering Maoism's crippling distortions, considering it a peril for the international communist and workers movement, and a great impediment to the development of the revolutionary traditions of the first international.

Also published in this issue is Nguyen Ho's article: "Bulgaria's Economic Achievements."

Next comes Ho Bat Khuat's article: "Ethiopia on Its Way to Success." The article introduces the Ethiopian revolution's successes in the past 10 years of nation-building. These successes mark the Ethiopian laboring people's surge to liberate themselves and open up a new era, the era of building a liberal, democratic, and socialist system in Ethiopia.

#### CPV SECRETARIAT NOTICE ON SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

BK131408 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has issued a notice on the continuing of the socialist transformation of agriculture in the Mekong River Delta. The notice said that of late the land redistribution and agricultural transformation in the Mekong River Delta have made important headway. Initial statistics show that to date the southern provinces have 23,000 production collectives and more than 200 cooperatives involving 52 percent of households and about a half of the total cultivated areas.

The party Secretariat also worked out concrete measures aimed at creating conditions for the southern provinces to basically complete the collectivization of agriculture by the end of 1985.



NHAN DAN ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN SOUTH

OW130959 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 13 — NHAN DAN in its editorial today says that much headway has been made in agricultural cooperation in the southern provinces. The paper notes that up to date, the southern provinces have 23,000 production collectives and more than 200 cooperatives involving 52 per cent of the peasant households and 47 percent of the total cultivated area.

The grouping of peasants into production collectives or cooperatives has been essentially completed in 15 districts and 515 communes and suburban wards.

NHAN DAN adds that the redistribution of land has been essentially completed in the major rice-growing areas. In many places, "solidarity teams" have been set up right after the redistribution of land drawing the bulk of individual peasants. Besides rice farming, many collectives have widened their activities such as growing coconut and sugar cane. The cooperation movement, besides boosting agricultural production, has helped promote the mass revolutionary movement in other fields. The paper recalls that as provided for in the resolution of the party 5th congress, the collectivization of agriculture in southern Vietnam chiefly in the form of production collectives is expected to be completed by the end of 1985.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION

BK141406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[NHAN DAN 13 September editorial: "Positively and Steadily Transform Agriculture in the Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] In the past few years since the 5th party congress, especially in the recent past, the agricultural cooperativization movement in the Nam Bo Provinces has undergone some new important changes. The adjustment of land allocation in the mountainous region of small and intensively cultivated land has been basically completed. In many localities, solidarity production teams have gradually been established as the adjustment of land allocation is made.

The movement to establish solidarity production teams has developed and absorbed large segments of peasants who are still engaged in individual production and have not joined production collectives or cooperatives. The movement has developed from solidarity rice production teams to solidarity coconut and sugarcane production teams.

Although their activities are still irregular, marketing and credit cooperatives are expanding their operations in the countryside. So far in the Nam Bo Provinces there are 23,000 or more production collectives and over 200 cooperatives, collectivizing 47 percent of cultivated land and 52 percent of peasant households. Peasants have been basically organized into production collectives and cooperatives in 15 districts and 515 villages and hamlets.

The movement has developed in a relatively uniform and comprehensive manner suitable to the agricultural area. Most of the collectives and cooperatives have done well: Some have expanded their trade and professions, while a majority of production collectives and cooperatives have implemented the product-contract system for crops and breeding animals and for other types of trade and jobs. Many advanced models have appeared. In general, the movement has developed well and soundly as evaluated by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

The purpose of asserting the fundamentally good aspects of the movement is to once again assert the correctness of policies, especially the forms and steps of the movement; to encourage the mass revolutionary movement to continually advance; and to basically complete the cooperativization of Nam Bo mainly through the form of production collectives -- that are in fact small scale cooperatives -- by the end of 1985 as specified in the resolutions of the party Central Committee and its fifth congress, and of the Council of Ministers.

There are still many shortcomings and weakness in the cooperativization movement in the Nam Bo Provinces. Not much has been completed in the task of adjusting land allocation and transforming agriculture in combination with receiving people relocated from other provinces to work in thinly populated areas of large ricefields. Production collectives and cooperatives in the rice areas have only mainly managed rice production. As a result, the number of man-days spent in collective production and the production collective members' income from the collective economy is still low. In some other localities, production collectives have been organized but land and ricefields have not been actually collectivized. The quality of many production collectives is still poor.

Some of the rather large-scale cooperatives have not succeeded in reflecting the superiority of socialist collective production relations. They have delayed in carrying out the experimental project to prepare the policies on the transformation of orchards and areas of industrial crops. In some localities, the building of the district economy and the strengthening of the district level progress slowly.

While asserting achievements are advantages, we should never belittle our shortcomings and weaknesses. We should simultaneously develop advantages and overcome shortcomings. If we are subjective and complacent, if we only speak of our advantages and not our shortcomings, and if we do not overcome shortcomings resolutely, it will be impossible to advance the movement steadily.

Although there is still more than a year until the end of 1985, we actually have two or three more occasions to organize production collectives. Consequently, the task of motivating the masses to build new production collectives remains very heavy. At the same time, the task of consolidating production collectives and cooperatives is also very important.

It is vital that all echelons, especially at the district level, quickly surge forward in the task of providing leadership and guidance, so as to keep abreast with their duty. There are still a lot of tasks to be studied urgently and done continually should we want to implement the tasks set forth in the fifth party congress resolution such as the organization of various forms of cooperation in production in the large but thinly populated areas, the ricefields of brackish and saline soil, the areas of one rice crop, and the upland fields of subsidiary food crops; and the experimental building of models in transforming orchards, forests, and maritime products sector.

We should promptly study the following steps after completing the organization of production collectives. Only by generally reviewing right now the experiences of those localities where the experimental projects have been conducted, can we stabilize the organization and prepare to steadily advance the movement.



The agricultural cooperativization movement must advance along the line of positiveness and steadiness. It is not simply the revolution in production relations but also the movement to develop socialist collective mastery and the integrated strength of the three revolutions, and to connect transformation closely with construction, the transformation of agriculture with the transformation of industry and trade, and the development of agricultural production with the building of a new countryside and new socialist men.

The transformation of agriculture does not therefore rest only with agriculture but it is also the responsibility of all sectors and echelons, especially the district level. The training of cadres, the formulation of policies, and the determination of specific forms of economic organization are urgent tasks to be done a step earlier. While developing the initiative and creativity of primary production installations and localities, we must correctly observe the sense of organization and discipline, especially with respect to the policies related to the special areas turning out important products in order to ensure steady advance.

#### 10 DAYS' AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

OW141111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Following are the main characteristics of the agricultural situation over the past 10 days: Regarding the harvest of summer-fall rice, the various localities have so far harvested some 450,000 hectares, representing 60 percent of the planted acreage. During the past week, heavy rains fall in southern provinces and cities. The water levels of various rivers rose, flooding some of the areas of ripened summer-fall rice. The provinces with flooded rice fields are striving for a rapid harvest.

Regarding the 10th-month rice crop, the whole country has so far sown or transplanted, in more than 2.8 million hectares, some 90 percent of the planned acreage, of which the acreage in the northern provinces is 1.3 million hectares, a 2 percent increase over target. The southern provinces have sown, or transplanted, 1.52 million hectares, 81 percent of the planned acreage. The northern provinces have completed the second weeding of their rice fields, and carried out from 30 to 40 percent of the third weeding. With timely tending and fertilization, and with adequate technical improvements, rice has grown satisfactorily.

However, of special current concern are harmful insects. More than 400,000 hectares of rice fields have been affected by insects which must be eradicated, the most serious among them being the stem borers. The Vegetation Protection Department has revealed that development of the stem borers' (?larvae) has resulted in some 10 percent of gray leaf among the summer-fall rice in Nghe Tinh, and from 2 to 5 percent of gray leaf among the early 10th-month rice. In the provinces of the Bac Bo Delta, insect infestation was found in 20 to 40 percent of the Dai Tra 10th-month rice. In addition, there were rice mealy bugs, and armyworms causing damage to the rice.

The Vegetation Protection Department today, 10 September, cabled the agricultural services of northern provinces to remind them that rice caterpillars will hatch from 25 September to 10 October. In Nghe Tinh, they will hatch some 15 days earlier. There will be a very large number of moths. The moths of rice leaf rollers have appeared in great numbers.

They lay from 40 to 100 eggs per square meter. The various localities have actively eradicated them by combining the use of chemicals with manual measures. Many areas, such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Minh, have captured dozens of tons of rice leaf beetles. Using kerosene lamps to trap the moths of stem borers has been vigorously developed. However, due to the shortage of chemicals and lack of water in rice fields, the insects are still developing strongly. If they are not eradicated in good time, the areas they affect will certainly further increase.

In addition to harmful insects, the 10-month rice crop in the north is being affected by drought. Some 200,000 hectares are not in need of water. The Water Conservancy Ministry has closely guided the opening of sluice gates to bring water to irrigation systems, so that the pumping stations may pump water into rice fields. The Power Ministry has decided to supply 50,000 kilowatts of electricity to agriculture to fight the drought.

Due to rising water levels of large rivers, the tempo of sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month crop slowed down in the southern provinces. Some of the transplanted areas have been flooded. The various localities are inspecting their fields and have adopted measures to retransplant in order to ensure adequate cultivated acreage. In some provinces, transplanting was accelerated. However, transplanting was slow in some other areas.

The water levels of various rivers are now receding. The provinces are continuing to accelerate their tempo of sowing and transplanting by every means, in order to surpass the planned acreage of this year's 10th-month crop.

Regarding the growing of subsidiary and industrial crops, the entire country has now planted 160,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops for the summer-fall season, an increase of more than 60,000 hectares over the same period last year, but still less than the planned acreage.

According to a report by the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department, it will still be fair and hot next week. There will be little rainfall. Consequently, the northern regions should concentrate their efforts on fighting the drought to protect the 10th-month rice crop and fertilize the late 10th-month rice fields. They should pay the greatest attention to preventing and eradicating harmful insects. As the quantity of available chemicals is now very low, the various localities should organize it so that cooperative members can eliminate insects with manual measures, such as destroying the eggs of rice leaf beetles and stem borers, and organize in good time the use of kerosene lamps to trap moths. The fifth hatching of stem borers will take place from mid-September to early October.

In order to prevent young insects from causing gray leaf among the late 10th-month rice, the southern provinces should rapidly accelerate the harvesting of summer-fall rice, urgently transplant the 10th-month rice fields, and strive to fulfill, or overfulfill, the transplanting target of this year's 10th-month rice crop. In addition, the various provinces should pay attention to getting seed, fertilizer, and draft power ready to cultivate the coming winter-spring crop.

#### MEASURES AGAINST FLOODS, SABOTAGE PREPARED

BK170622 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Various establishments in Thanh Hoa Province have sent more materials, means, and protection forces to key dike sections and major irrigation projects in order to readily cope with natural calamities and counter sabotage activities by the enemy.



Hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth, 214 cubic meters of rocks, 40,000 bamboo poles, and other dike-shoring materials have been stockpiled at key dike sections and dams. They are being carefully maintained and guarded so that they can be put to immediate use whenever needed.

At the Bai Thuong dam and the Song Muc and Yen My reservoirs, some 3,000 to 5,000 gunny sacks and 1,000 iron nettings have been made ready. In particular, 1,000 cubic meters of rock have been stockpiled at the dam of the Yen My reservoir for use in case of landslides.

#### WATER MINISTRY NOTICE ON DROUGHT-STRICKEN NORTH

OW172341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN also carries on page 1 a notice of the Water Conservancy Ministry on the weather conditions in the past. The notice says that as of 14 September, due to prolonged sunny and dry weather, more than 240,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice in the 10 major northern rice-growing provinces were suffering from a water shortage. Most of these drought-stricken paddies are located in areas irrigated with electric water pumps. The worst-hit areas reached over 53,000 hectares. The provinces with large drought-affected rice areas are: Thanh Hoa, with 35,000 hectares, including 15,000 worst-hit hectares; Ha Nam Ninh, with 32,000 hectares, including 8,000 worst-hit hectares; and Hai Hung, with 28,000 hectares, with 15,000 worst-hit hectares.

Late in the night of 13 September and early on 14 September, 20-30 mm of rainfall in many areas of Ha Bac and Thai Binh has reduced the acreages of the drought-stricken areas in those provinces.

#### MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES ACT AGAINST FLOODING

BK170908 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The provinces in the Mekong River Delta have satisfactorily carried out positive measures for preventing and controlling flash floods, thereby minimizing the resultant damage. An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces have rapidly reaped the summer-fall rice, and rice yield in the flooded areas has dropped somewhat compared to last year. It is possible that the rice in some areas subjected to prolonged and deep flooding will be destroyed altogether.

Tan Chau, Chau Phu, Phu Chau, Phu Tan, and Thoai Son Districts in An Giang Province and Thap Muoi, Tam Nong, and Thanh Hung Districts in Dong Thap Province have intensively reaped the summer-fall rice, mobilized tens of thousands of people to build embankments for fields put under 10th-month rice, moved people and property from badly affected areas to safe places, and, at the same time, have provided the people with grain, medicines, and construction materials for repairing houses. In spite of difficulties, the peasants in An Giang Province have delivered 45,000 metric tons of grain to the state in carrying out their obligation for the summer-fall rice crop.

Meanwhile, Long An Province has mobilized means to move all agricultural supplies, machinery, and equipment from the three flooded districts of Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, and Vinh Hung to higher ground.

Cuu Long, Hau Giang, and Kien Giang Provinces -- which lie farther away from the headwaters -- have strengthened ricefield embankments and cleared canals and ditches, thereby successfully delaying the coming of flash floods, and they are now taking advantage of this to rapidly reap the summer-fall rice. Hau Giang Province has finished reaping 53,630 hectares of summer-fall rice, or more than 50 percent of the total area, and has recorded a per-hectare yield of over 4 metric tons.

SRV OFFER ON KAMPUCHEAN DIALOGUE ACCEPTED

BK150933 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Jakarta yesterday that Indonesia had accepted the Vietnamese offer to reopen a deadlocked dialogue on the Kampuchean issue. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had given a sign this week on his willingness to have a special meeting with Indonesia in New York during the next session of the UN General Assembly. Minister Co Thach's willingness has been conveyed to him, and he is prepared to discuss with Mr Nguyen Co Thach on the Kampuchean issue, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said. Indonesia had so far been acting as interlocutor from ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- in discussions with Vietnam on solution to the Kampuchean issue. According to Dr Mokhtar, one important thing was that Vietnam now really wanted to have a dialogue and not merely for publication. Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also said that Indonesia had no objection to a Vietnamese proposal to ask Japan as a mediator for the solution to the Kampuchean issue. It was not a matter of who would act as mediator, he stated. One important thing is that the Kampuchean issue can be solved peacefully, he added.

MODHTAR ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE, SUPERPOWER ROLE

BK141439 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that a nuclear-free Southeast Asia represents a phase in ASEAN's efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, or ZOPFAN, proclaimed in 1971. According to Minister Mokhtar, such efforts will take time and require consensus of all parties as some ASEAN member countries still have military commitments dating back to the period before the establishment of ASEAN. He added that these commitments are entirely the internal affairs of the countries concerned and that ASEAN has no right to interfere. Minister Mokhtar once again made it clear that the military presence of the superpowers in Southeast Asia does not pose a threat to Indonesia. As a nonaligned country, Indonesia has never felt threatened by the presence of Soviet and U.S. military bases in Vietnam and the Philippines respectively.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS UPCOMING UN MEETING

BK170712 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Indonesia is ready to face a discussion of the East Timor issue during the UN General Assembly meeting scheduled to begin in New York on 18 September. This was stated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja after reporting to President Suharto at the latter's private residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta, this morning. He added that Indonesia saw no problem whether the discussion was postponed or not. According to Minister Mokhtar, the UN General Assembly meeting is likely to postpone the East Timor discussion for the second time. If true, this would represent a psychological advantage for Indonesia. He also reported to President Suharto on Norodom Sihanouk's readiness to postpone his resignation as president of the CGDK until Khieu Samphan gives a reply. Sihanouk has also expressed his readiness to address the UN General Assembly meeting on behalf of the CGDK in accordance with a call by Indonesia and other ASEAN countries. During the UN General Assembly session in New York, the ASEAN foreign ministers will meet with Sihanouk and urge him to postpone or cancel his planned resignation. Nevertheless, ASEAN underscores the need to preserve the unity of the Kampuchean people, particularly under the current situation. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will leave for New York on 20 September to attend the UN General Assembly meeting as representative of the Indonesian Government.



## Malaysia

PAPER ON CONCEPT OF ASEAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

BK151419 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Sep 84 p 12

[Editorial: "ASEAN To Be Nuclear Free"]

[Text] The Malaysian proposal for the neutralization of Southeast Asia in the wake of the American decision towards the end of the sixties to play a less dominant role in Southeast Asian security, came with a genuine commitment to peace and stability in this troubled region. The neutralization agreement was signed by the ASEAN partners in November 1971. The proposed creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (known in short as ZOPFAN) is to keep the area free from outside interference and great power rivalry, particularly superpower contention. In line with this aspiration, Malaysia supports the establishment of zones of peace in other parts of the world.

However, the hitherto unresolved Kampuchean problem, whatever the latest developments, has been a stumbling block to the realization of ZOPFAN. There cannot be peace for as long as the warring factions continue their fighting. What is required is a comprehensive political settlement. But since there has hardly been any progress towards a political solution after five years of diplomatic efforts by the ASEAN peacemakers, they have decided to go ahead with the implementation of the ZOPFAN concept. Meeting in Jakarta last July, the ASEAN foreign ministers agreed to start ZOPFAN with the declaration of a nuclear weapons free zone (NWFZ) in Southeast Asia. Chairing the first meeting of the ASEAN Standing Committee in Kuala Lumpur last Monday, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that the idea of zonal neutrality that had been nurtured over the years "should be given further sustenance last it will remain for ever in the realm of ideas." According to him, ASEAN has decided to look at the NWFZ concept very seriously. Studies are being carried out.

On its part, Malaysia has ratified the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which came into force in 1970. The aim of this treaty is mainly to limit the spread of nuclear weapons to have-not countries and to initiate the process of disarmament in the nuclear nations. The NWFZ concept will represent another step forward. Although there are nuclear free zone concepts in other parts of the world such as the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean, the likely model is the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco) signed in February 1967. The only nuclear-free zone in a densely populated area has been created by this treaty, which has been signed by all five nuclear-weapon states. This treaty has two protocols for military denuclearization of the region and for nuclear powers to respect the regional prohibition of nuclear weapons.

In fact, the concept of nuclear weapons free zones is being studied by an expert group established by the UN secretary-general last year. The time factor is very important. Such human enterprises require time to implement apart from a lot of good-will and understanding. A good example is the proposal to create a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean; no conference has been held yet although it was to have been held in 1981. A UN ad hoc committee has been working on a draft agenda for an international conference. If there is consensus, a meeting will probably be held next year. In Malta ministers of nine non-aligned Mediterranean countries met last Monday to transform the Mediterranean into a "zone of peace, security and cooperation" (a concept promoted by the Maltese since 1975) and to end superpower military presence in the region. Of course, consensus of all neighbouring countries is required. A particularly sensitive point for ASEAN countries to consider is the transit of nuclear-powered vessels and warships carrying nuclear weapons through the Straits of Malacca and other passages in the Indonesian waters.

MAHATHIR SAYS UMNO TO 'COUNTER' PAS ACTIVITY

BK171341 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. — UMNO [United Malays National Organization] is going all out to counter PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] activities and eradicate its misleading ideologies on Islam to prevent the faith of the people from being undermined, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said today. He added that the party would carry out a large-scale information campaign immediately to reveal to the people the "sins" of PAS and their leaders.

The prime minister, who is also the UMNO president, said that it was the duty of the party to see that the nonsensical teachings of PAS did not spread. "We have tolerated them a long time and we simply cannot allow this to continue," said Dr. Mahathir.

He was speaking to reporters after briefing UMNO divisional information chiefs and other party officials on the current political situation with special emphasis on PAS activities.

"Although we are traditional enemies in politics, I have never met PAS leaders who are so irresponsible. There is a contrast between the past PAS leaders and the present set of leaders. I have never met PAS leaders whose desire for power is such that they are prepared to even smear the faith to get what they want.

"As a party whose members consist of Muslims, UMNO cannot sit still in the wake of the activities of a certain party which is spreading beliefs which are contrary to Islam. As good Muslims, we must see to it that the PAS activities are contained," he said. He said that the party officials in charge of the information campaign would be given special courses to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively.

"We are going to reveal to the people the dosa (sins) of PAS and their leaders," said the Prime Minister. Among these, he added, was the denouncing of non-PAS members as non-Muslim. "This is simply ridiculous. There are so many Muslims in the world who are not members of PAS. How can they be regarded as non-Muslim. Likewise in Malaysia, there are those who are not members of UMNO or PAS but we cannot say that they are non-Muslim.

"PAS also forced Muslims to remarry according to their rites. If these people who had been married for a long time and have had children remarry, the children they had would be considered illegitimate and born out of wedlock. Islam to them is merely a means to an end. What happens to Islam, what happens to Muslims in the process is of little relevance to PAS. We have tolerated their activities too long. We simply have to act now," he said.

Challenges PAS to TV Debate

BK151315 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] UMNO is prepared to debate with PAS on its allegation that UMNO members are kafir or infidels.



Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said UMNO can arrange with Television Malaysia for live coverage of the debate at any time once PAS agrees. Speaking to newsmen after chairing the UMNO Supreme Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur, the prime minister points out an open debate will give all Malaysians the opportunity to hear for themselves and make their judgment on PAS's allegation. The party concerned should not be afraid to face the consequences. It is time that the government acts to prevent any political party which spreads (?ulterior) motive from weakening the faith of Muslims. The prime minister discloses that the UMNO Supreme Council has rejected a proposal for banning the word Islam in names of political organizations in the country. The proposal was submitted by the Melaka UMNO. Dr Sri Mahathir adds that the council feels that such a ban is not necessary, at least for the time being.

#### SINGAPORE

#### FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S. TEXTILE RULES

BK171307 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Sep 84 p 13

[By Tan Lian Choo]

[Text] Singapore regards the new U.S. restrictions on textile imports as evidence of a growing mood in the U.S. to flaunt international trading agreements and unilaterally set its own rules. In an interview with THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, Mr S. Dhanabalan, the minister of foreign affairs, criticised Washington's recent introduction of "country-of-origin" regulations. He warned that other trade sectors might also be subjected to similar U.S. protectionist measures.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had been established as a result of different economies in the developing countries, he said. "But there seems to be a trend in the U.S. that the U.S. can set its own rules for international trade, regardless of GATT or other international agreements. "And if you want to trade with the U.S., you have to fall in line with their rules," Mr Dhanabalan said.

Describing the trend as very dangerous, Mr Dhanabalan said the U.S. should have brought up its unhappiness at GATT instead of unilaterally imposing its own rules on its trading partners. After textiles, other sectors would be affected, he warned. "It could be cars or steel, but in the end it is the U.S. consumer who will pay. "We understand that the U.S. Administration is subjected, in an election year, to all kinds of pressure. "But I hope that the administration can withstand these pressures and take a longer term view of what is in the U.S.'s interests and in the interests of its trading partners," he said.

Aimed at curbing what U.S. officials see as "circumvention" of import quotas on textiles and clothing, the new regulations affect unfinished goods which have been sent to another country for completion, and which are subsequently imported under the second country's quota. The policy came into force despite a call by GATT's textile committee to the U.S. to withdraw or at least postpone implementation of these rules. The policy affects all existing U.S. orders of textile goods to be sold in the U.S. next year.

EDITORIAL ON ASEAN PROPOSAL OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

HK170211 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Why Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] It is one thing to agree in principle to a certain policy and an altogether different matter to set that agreement in motion. Take the case of the recent ASEAN proposal to declare Southeast Asia as a nuclear-free zone. The proposal comes on the heels of an earlier measure taken by a number of small South Pacific countries urging the nuclear powers to desist from deploying and testing nuclear weapons in their part of the world. That unilateral declaration will probably be respected if only because neither the United States nor the Soviet Union have any strategic interest in that far-flung region. Southeast Asia, on the other hand, provides an opposite study in geopolitics.

Along with Japan and the so-called newly industrializing countries of East Asia, our region has become a highly important focus of international economic activity. The open-throttle growth of Singapore's economy, for instance, has been attributed largely to the injection of vast multinational investments. Moreover, the region's waterways are the avenues through which pass the raw materials -- including petroleum -- that the industries of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan desperately require.

With the unfortunate exception of the Philippines (ASEAN's basket case) and war-ravaged Indochina, the nations of Southeast Asia have been surging ahead and gaining for themselves a significant place in world affairs. Whether we like it or not, ours is a region that neither superpower will choose nor can ignore.

It is thus for this reason that the Americans cling tenaciously to their military facilities in the Philippines even if it leads them to meddle in the country's internal affairs from time to time. It has become official American policy to neither confirm nor deny the deployment of nuclear weapons in their overseas bases. But only the hopelessly naive will believe that the U.S. does not store such weapons in either Subic or Clark or both. Two years ago, Gen. Fabian Ver himself was quoted by the defunct OBSERVER magazine as saying in effect that the Philippine Government is not informed about such matters by U.S. base officials. Faced with this lack of American candor, the Filipino people can only assume the worst.

Directly across the South China Sea stands Cam Ranh Bay which contains a sprawling military facility built and later abandoned by the Americans to the victorious Vietnamese Communists. Reports filtering out of Vietnam tend to show that the Soviets have been given wider use of this and other bases. As in the case of U.S. facilities here, it is highly probable that Soviet nuclear weapons are also stationed in those installations.

Meanwhile, the peoples of Southeast Asia are caught in the middle of a potentially genocidal contest between the US and the USSR, a contest that has our and our progenies' lives at stake. The ASEAN proposal to declare the region a nuclear free zone is an obvious expression of this anxiety. The increasingly hostile relations between the two superpowers has not helped allay our collective fears. Our sense of importance is heightened by the fact that there is little that Southeast Asia can do to make the two mend their fences. On the other hand, we cannot seek the expulsion of one superpower -- a quixotic venture to be sure -- without improving the strategic advantage of the other.



In their world-wide schemes of defense, the US and USSR are entirely dependent on the threat of first-use of their respective nuclear arsenals. There is little reasonable prospect for militarily weak nations — such as the ASEAN states — to persuade the superpowers to act otherwise. Should the ASEAN persist in declaring the region a nuclear-free zone we can be sure that a region-wide doctrine will be notable only in its violation.

#### KBL MEMBERS SIGN VIRATA CONFIDENCE MOTION

HK171018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] More than 100 KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] lawmakers have already signed a resolution expressing confidence in Prime Minister Cesar Virata, thus blunting an opposition motion to oust him on a no-confidence vote. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, KBL secretary-general and Batasan majority floor leader, said the KBL resolution will be considered a hit because of its non-controversial nature. Both the KBL resolution and the opposition motions, which are still being finalized, are scheduled to be filed in the Batasan on Wednesday. The original opposition motion, with member of parliament Homobono Adaza as principal author, is being expanded to include more details as agreed upon by Batasan minority members in a caucus last Thursday.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata meanwhile left yesterday [16 September] for Tokyo on the first leg of his trip as head of a Philippine mission aiming to get the final go-ahead from the International Monetary Fund for a \$360 million standby credit. Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez left the other day ahead of other members of the mission. He will join Virata in Washington and later on New York. Virata and Fernandez will attend the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington, D.C. later this month. After this they will meet representatives of more than 400 banks that are awaiting IMF approval of the standby credit before restructuring loans and providing trade facilities for the Philippines.

A spokesman of the prime minister told reporters that after discussing trade and financial matters with some Japanese officials, Prime Minister Virata will leave Tokyo today for a direct flight to Washington, D.C. In Washington the World Bank has reported that despite its serious difficulties, the Philippines continued to make progress in implementing its program of financial structural adjustment in fiscal year 1984. In its annual report the bank also said that in 1984 it is reported that [words indistinct] and continued implementation of a medium-term and long-term structural adjustment strategy in the Philippines.

#### ATOMIC COMMISSION ORDERED TO INSPECT NUCLEAR PLANT

HK171052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos today ordered the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission to look into the safety features of the controversial Bataan nuclear power plant. This move was in response to various protests by groups demonstrating against the plant's operation.

The president told the commission to submit a full report to him on the construction and operation of the plant, which has been built by the American company Westinghouse. Among the different complaints are those pointing out that the plant is in an earthquake-prone area, that the construction has neglected many safety features, and that the question of nuclear waste disposal has not been satisfactorily answered.

MARCOS SUSPENDS VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEE HIKE

HK171115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos has ordered the immediate suspension of the decree which called for an increase in vehicle registration fees. In the face of a threatened jeepney strike which could paralyze transport in Metro Manila and the rest of Luzon, the president announced that the fee increase could be deferred until next year. In a letter of instruction to Prime Minister Cesar Virata, the president said the suspension of the fee increase should be made effective immediately. He added that increased vehicle taxes should be levied primarily against owners of expensive private vehicles. He said that those unable to pay higher fees, like jeepney operators, should be exempt from any increases during the present time of hardship.

MARCOS ORDERS FERTILIZER IMPORTS UNDER LOAN PLAN

HK171012 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] President Marcos has authorized the government-owned Philippine International Trading Corporation [PITC] to import fertilizers under the loan programs of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. In a memorandum, the president ordered the PITC to import any volume shortfalls that the four fertilizer companies or other private groups may be unable to finance. PITC was also directed to sell the imported fertilizers to any outlets in support of the government's food and agriculture production programs. The president's action was intended to avoid any delay in the arrival of fertilizer that may cause shortages, blackmarketing and adversely affect food production. At least 48,000 metric tons worth \$8.2 million have yet to be imported from the \$102 million ADB loan intended to cover the country's fertilizer requirements up to March next year.

BUSINESS DAY ON DECLINE OF CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS

HK171336 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Imports of capital goods declined 35.6 percent during the first seven months to \$22.15 million from \$966.20 million in the corresponding period in 1983, Central Bank statistics showed. A drop in imports of capital goods of non-electrical machineries, electrical machineries, transport equipment, aircraft, water vessels, and professional scientific instruments -- is considered an indication that new productive activities are hardly being undertaken. With the scarcity of dollars to import equipment, and with the markets for most goods declining, most businesses have been constrained from acquiring new equipment and machineries from abroad.

Central Bank figures showed that in the January-July period the country imported non-electrical equipment worth \$246.72 million, 51.3 percent less than the imports of \$506.85 million recorded for the same months in 1983. Transport equipment imports decreased 48.1 percent from \$134.82 million to \$69.93 million. Imports of professional, scientific and controlling instruments also dropped drastically from \$66.86 million to \$36.28 million.

Foreign purchases of aircraft, ships and boats declined by 7.1 percent from \$23.89 million to \$22.20 million.

The only increase in import value was in imports of electrical machineries, by 5.7 percent from \$233.78 million to \$247.02 million.



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**DATE FILMED**

19 Sept 1984

